The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873. NUMBER 323.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights.

Attractive Auction Sale OF

Beautiful Lots,

EACH 50 FEET FRONT, IN

Vincennes Road Addition,

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

ON THE GROUNDS,

On Saturday, July 12, 1873,

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These Lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated MORGAN PARK on the east, and are in the immediate vicinity of real-class improvements. The new Military Institute, the corner stone of which was laid on Saturday, June 28, is only 1-4 mile from this Subdivision. The facilities for reaching the property are excellent. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner, and the Washington Heights Branch R. R. runs along the west line of this Subdivision. There are two Depots on the property, thereby giving great advantages and facilities. For beauty of location, attractiveness and accessibility the Vincennes Road Subdivision is equal to any at this charming suburb.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of $20 on each Lot will be required at time of sale, said balance of first payment within 20 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts., at 10 a. m. on day of sale.

A Free Lunch will be served on the ground.

Plats of the property can be seen at our office. C. C. THAYER & CO.,

186 East Madison-st.

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Suburban Property

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LAKE FOREST,

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SYLVESTER LIND, Agent,

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Terms reasonable and title perfect. Apply at once to

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FOR SALE.

EYELETS AND EYELET MACHINES

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N. Y. Three-Ply Ready Roofing.

Agents can apply. No heating required. Granite Coating for repairing old composition or shingle roofs for sale by WM. LITTLE'S SONS,

Wholesale Agents. 21 West Lake-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Great Western Ins. Co.

An adjourned meeting of CREDITORS of THE GREAT WESTERN INS. CO. will be held at the Club Room of the Sherman House TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock p. m., to take definite action on the report of the Committee which was appointed on the 1st inst. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee.

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(Established in 1854.)

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(Successors to Wm. Little & Co.)

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In Grain, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, &c.

Sole Agents for the sale of New York Ready Roofing, Shingling Nails, Roof Cements, &c.

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We refer to First National Bank and Lunt, Preston & Kent, Bankers.

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WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, RECORD & CO.,

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IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

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We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices. We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

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PROSSER & MORGAN'S FLEXIBLE PIPE JOINT.

Particularly adapted for laying pipes across rivers and marshy or soft grounds. For particulars apply to GEORGE C. PROSSER,

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Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.

Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $50 a year, according to size.

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Loans for long periods on bond and mortgage of improved real estate, without commissions.

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A dividend of 10 per cent on all certificates of choice will be paid after June 25, at the office of the Secretary, No. 19 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

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FOR SALE at a discount two checks amounting to $4,675 drawn against unsecured overdraft; now in suit. Do-not pay, as injunction has been issued by the Bank to delay payment, having no foundation in law or fact. Will refer it to any responsible legal authority. Address D 55, Tribune office.

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Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

STORMS AND CROPS,

Ravages in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio.

Buildings, Orchards, Timber, and Railroad Bridges Destroyed.

Much Standing and Harvested Grain Ruined in the Fields.

Rivers Inundated---Railroad Travel Suspended.

Loss of Life from Lightning and Falling Dwellings.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 8.—To-day is the first for a week or more that it has not rained in this section of the State. Yesterday, and for several days previous, it rained in torrents in Southern and Central Illinois. The country is almost deluged with water. Great damage has been done to wheat, oats, and hay, which, in the south part of the State, had just been harvested, and was still in the field, while in Central Illinois harvesting had just begun. The grain in Southern Illinois is reported as sprouting, and in the centre it is blown down, so that much will be lost, as it will be impossible to harvest it. Although the streams are much swollen no injury to property is reported. To-day the weather is delightful. Corn is not much injured by the rain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., July 8.—The storm about 7 o'clock last evening was terrible, the wind, rain, and lightning doing immense damage to crops of all kinds, and uprooting trees in great numbers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORRIS CITY, Ill., July 8.—A terrible storm prevailed here this evening, carrying roofs off of houses and beating down grain. The loss cannot be estimated as yet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Ill., July 8.—About 7 o'clock last night a severe storm passed over this vicinity. The International Circus had just commenced its performance to a crowded tent when the storm struck it, hurling the canvas to the ground, with the occupants inside. Many were injured, but not serious. The damage to the circus will reach $3,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLNEY, Ill., July 8.—A severe storm, attended with high wind, passed over our vicinity last night, uprooting trees, and ruining many orchards. Several houses and barns were blown down and unroofed. Large trees were twisted into all conceivable shapes. The damage to crops cannot be estimated, but is very great.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLNEY, Ill., July 8.—A hurricane prevailed in our vicinity last night, doing immense damage to crops and property. A number of buildings were unroofed and blown down, others moved from their foundations, and others rendered unsafe by the rough handling of the wind. It took a tin roof, 40x60 feet, off, and carried it bodily 160 feet, depositing it on the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, where it was removed by the aid of a locomotive. The Methodist church, a brick structure, is nearly a wreck, the steeple lying in the street, and the walls of the church piled over the pews and pulpit. The Catholic church and other buildings at Sandoval are wrecks. The Episcopal and Methodist churches and Odd Fellows' lodge-room at Salem, Ill., are almost totally destroyed. Shade trees, fruit, and shrubbery suffered terribly. Miles of fences and thousands of acres of corn, wheat, and crops of all kinds are gone. It is impossible to approximate the immense damage sustained.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 8.—The wheat crop in this vicinity, before the rain, promised to be the best for several years, but now one-half will be gathered, as the continued storms have blown it down and twisted it in every shape. The ground is very wet, and will take three or four drying days without rain before the reapers can be worked. Oats are a total failure, and are prostrated flat to the ground. Corn is about one-third of a crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PETERSBURG, July 8.—Wheat in this vicinity is very fine, superior to any for the last three years, notwithstanding the recent rain-storms, which have made it somewhat difficult to reap. It is impossible to supply the demand for reapers and harvest-hands. Considerable wheat is down. Oats are flat on the ground, and will have to be mowed as grass. Corn in most places promises an excellent crop, although somewhat late in maturing. The meadows are fine and good. The farmers are all in good spirits. The wages of harvest hands have advanced from $2 to $3, and difficult to procure at that price.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 8.—The prospect for wheat, corn, and oats is good. Wheat is now being harvested in good order.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLUCO, Ill., July 8.—The prospect of the wheat crop in this vicinity was considered quite a favorable one, both as to quality and quantity. Notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, very fair hopes are entertained by the farmers here that, should the weather prove comparatively fair from now on until harvest-time, the yield will be an average one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The prospect for a crop of corn in LaSalle County this season is far better than was anticipated, especially on the dryer farms and along the river bottoms, or other locations where the soil is sandy. Fully two-thirds of an average crop is now looked for. Wheat is fair, and rye will be good, and much is nearly ready for cutting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. STERLING, Ill., July 8.—The wheat crop looks very well, and we will have about two-thirds of a crop, if the weather will clear up and allow the farmers to harvest. Oats will be a total failure. Corn looks well, and if the season is favorable from this on, we will have a very large crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 8.—The wheat crop of this vicinity is not injured by the rains to the extent reported. There will be almost almost a full crop. Oats are doing well, and will yield an average crop. Corn is doing well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELDORADO, Ill., July 8.—The storm here at half-past 7 o'clock last night leveled fences, uprooted timber, carried houses from their foundations, and tore off a number of roofs. The lightning was intensely vivid, and struck in a number of places, completely demolishing one house. Crops of all kinds are almost irretrievably ruined.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., July 8.—Corn very good; oats fair; spring wheat very good.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., July 8.—Corn, half a crop planted, and backward. Oats and flax good. No wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 8.—Corn rather poor; planted late. Wheat all in on the ground and down to a great extent. Oats no account.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DU QUOIN, Ill., July 8.—Wheat damaged by recent storms. Oats—Not one acre in ten will be cut. No rye here. Corn good.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., July 8.—Small grain is doing well. Of corn there will be an unusually large crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 8.—In this vicinity the corn crop is very good, but only about two-thirds of the usual quantity is planted. Oats, about two-thirds crop. Wheat, very light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAVANA, Ill., July 8.—We have an average crop of corn and oats in Mason County. Wheat is about 25 per cent below the average.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 8.—Wheat, as yet, is not materially injured here. If the weather should clear up, it will be in fair condition. The corn prospects are very fair. The oat crop is considerably shortened and badly blown down.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., July 8.—The wheat and oat crops are very good in this vicinity. Corn is not doing very well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARRIE, Ill., July 8.—Another terrible storm visited us last night, lasting from 6 p. m. till midnight, making fearful work with the crops. Large trees were uprooted, and hurled across the highways and railroads. Quite a number of horses and other stock were killed by lightning in our immediate vicinity.

From the Burlington (Ia.) Hawkeye, July 8.

One of the most destructive hurricanes that has visited the Western States for some years swept over the country adjacent to the quiet little village of Basco, in Bear Creek Township, Hancock Co., Ill., on Thursday evening last.

Considerable rain had fallen during the day, accompanied with frequent peals of thunder and lightning flashes; but toward night the sky suddenly darkened down to an almost inky blackness, and about 7 o'clock p. m. a huge storm cloud burst over a farm situated some two miles due west of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad track.

Immediately the wind rose with a terrific sweep upwards and commenced to circle, taking in a swath of over 300 yards in width.

Directly in its course, one-half mile east of the starting point, stood the house and barn of Jacob Boos. The roof and upper portion of the house were torn off and hurled several rods away, while the barn, in which were stalled three horses, and four or five tons of hay, was lifted clear of the foundation, and, incredible as it may seem, carried by the whirlwind to a height of not less than 200 feet in mid-air. The horse standing in the centre stall was, by some strange freak of the raging element, singled out and thrown headlong into a grove, distant over twenty rods from the farm-yard, and instantly killed. The other two fell from a less height square upon their backs, but were found alive, and, although severely injured, are likely to recover. Not a barn timber was torn board from board, in place, and scattered broadcast over the fields, minus the hay, of which no trace has since been discovered. Twenty acres of grain belonging to Mr. Boos were also destroyed; a portion of his household furniture smashed, and, in all, his loss will reach to considerably more than $1,000.

The grove mentioned as located in the neighborhood of his place was completely devastated, many of the trees being torn up by the roots, and others broken in two or at the top. Here amongst the fallen timber were found the remains of several agricultural implements belonging to Mr. Boos, who asserts that he saw them carried aloft and tossed through the air like feather-weights at the commencement of the storm.

Further on the house and barn of H. Stuffey were similarly wrecked, and the stable of Mr. Mooney thrown to the ground. A wagon of Mr. Stuffey's was subsequently found some distance off, lying in fragments and rendered utterly useless.

One of the most curious traits of the hurricane was the style in which the iron work of all the agricultural machines destroyed were twisted, bent, and broken. Nothing seemed to withstand the fury of the tempest to the slightest degree. Heavy posts sank two feet and a half in the solid ground were wrested from their places, torn up, whilst post fences many rods in length were displaced and completely overturned.

Varying somewhat from the easterly direction in which it had hitherto kept, the wind next swept over the residence of John Saunderson, lifting it from its position and whirling it high in the air. Mrs. Saunderson, who was in the house with her two children alone at the time, was thrown out, and found afterwards several hundred yards away from the former site of her house lying under a pile of rails, with one leg mashed to a jelly, and suffering fearfully from the effects of her wounds. One of her children was found dead, a short way off, and the other with both legs broken. They were all soon removed to the Basco House, but neither Mrs. Saunderson or the surviving child are expected to recover.

Mr. Saunderson, who had been standing about a hundred yards west of his house when it was carried off, was struck on the head by a flying log and rendered senseless, as was also a neighbor who happened to be standing by him at the moment.

A brick house belonging to Mr. Robert Donaldson was badly wrecked, the roof being blown off, and one of the gables stove in.

Further on the house and barn of Mr. Jesse Huff were blown down, and the roofs and timbers torn to shreds. Mrs. Huff and children, at the first alarm, took refuge in the cellar, and, by doing so, in all probability saved their lives.

Next came the dwelling of Mr. Geo. Aden, which, like the rest, went down before the devouring element. A large bridge on the road running north of the village was caught up in the hurricane, and sent circling through the air, free from its fastenings, thus leaving the road impassable to teams. A large barn belonging to Judge Skinner, of Quincy, was blown down, and a dwelling-house sitting on the same property was moved five feet from its original position, the plaster on the inside walls completely stripped off, and the ground flooring crushed in to the form of an angle. We understand that Judge Skinner's loss is estimated at $2,300.

Sweeping on, the storm next encountered the house of John Huff, which shared a similar fate with its predecessors. The scene presented by the track of the storm was one of desolation and distress.

Mingled with the prostrate fences lay weatherboards, shingles, fragments of furniture, articles of clothing, broken saddles, wheels, harness, and innumerable other things, which told the sad eye of devastated houses and ruined property at a single glance.

Augusta, Hancock County, Ill. (July 8), Dispatch to the Quincy Whig.

The storm last night entirely destroyed the Christian church, blew off the roof and spire of the Presbyterian church; twelve freight cars were thrown from the track; Compton & Newcomb's warehouse was destroyed; several barns blown down; nearly all the beautiful shade trees destroyed, and wheat and oats ruined. It is impossible, at this time, to know the extent of the damage, but Augusta has sustained a loss of about $40,000.

Near Bowen three persons were killed by the name of Garner, two ladies and one child. They had just got out of the house when it fell upon them. The school-house at Bowen was destroyed. The roof was taken off the carding machine; also off the flouring mill; with other less damage of various kinds.

At Huntsville the Methodist and Presbyterian churches were badly injured. Several farm houses were blown down. No such storm has ever visited this vicinity before.

Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill. (July 9), Dispatch to the Quincy Whig.

The storm struck Warsaw full in the face last night about 7:30 o'clock, from the West, and flattened out everything not possessed of a solid foundation. The blow lasted half an hour, accompanied by heavy rain. Several houses were blown down and most every house in town lost chimneys, and rods of fencing are down. Fortunately no one is injured. The total loss will foot up in the thousands of dollars, while the injury to the crops is beyond estimation. It was the wildest screecher in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill. (July 9), Dispatch to the Quincy Whig.

The storm last night came from the west, striking Carthage about 7:30 p. m. It blew the roof off of the school-house, partially unroofed the college, also Logan's mill. A great many chimneys, shade trees and fences were prostrated.

West Point, Hancock Co., Ill. (July 9), Dispatch to the Quincy Whig.

One of the most violent and destructive storms of which we have any knowledge in our county, struck our village last evening about 8:30. The danger done was very great in our immediate vicinity, the first material damage we noticed was the complete demolition of the large frame house owned by Dr. Corry, which was blown to pieces, part of it being taken up and whirled through the air. One piece struck the dwelling occupied by Mr. John Umphlet, and passed completely through the side of the house. Next, the entire front of Wolf & Corbin's store was torn off and the building scattered. The goods were damaged to a considerable extent. The only other building in town blown down was a large granary owned by Franks & Howerton, which was entirely wrecked, together with about 100 bushels of grain, which was in it at the time. Besides this a large number of trees were blown down. In some instances literally torn up by the roots; chimneys demolished, and numbers of outbuildings destroyed.

We have not heard from surrounding counties, but, from the course and violence of the storm, we have reason to fear much loss of property, especially of standing grain, which here is almost beat into the ground.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn the sad news that Mr. Henry Garner's wife and child and his wife's sister were killed by the house blowing down on them.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, July 8.—In Des Moines County, the prospect for spring wheat is good. Winter wheat was badly winter-killed, and most of it ploughed up. That left has come up better than was expected, and will yield from one-third to one-half a crop.

In Wapello, Louisa County, the wheat prospect is good for more than an average crop. Corn a full average crop. Oats average. The harvest prospects all around are good for the farmers.

West Liberty, Muscatine County—The prospects for a good wheat crop are good. The late rains have injured the grain somewhat, but it is improving. Other grains are good. Corn rather poor.

Fort Madison, Lee County—Spring wheat shows good, and will probably yield in the northern part of the county an average of twenty bushels per acre. Fall wheat, not more than half a crop, and not over twelve bushels on the average.

Bloomfield, Davis County—There is not a very large crop of wheat in Davis County. What there is, however, looks well.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County—The farmers of this county report the crop of spring and fall wheat good, and better as to quantity than quality. If the weather continues favorable the corn crop will be immense.

Fairfield, Jefferson County—Very little fall wheat, but spring is better than an average crop.

Ottumwa, Wapello County—The wheat is being mostly harvested in good condition. On account of the fall wheat freezing out the crop will be less than was expected, but spring wheat is in such good condition that if the weather remains favorable there will be an average crop.

Monroe County—The prospects for spring wheat are the best we have had for years. The amount sown is far below average, but that which is matured and gathered right will yield more than the aggregate of the past three years. We fear nothing now but storms and rust. Winter wheat may be considered a failure—winter-killed.

Afton, Union County—Wheat is heavy and rank, and promises a large yield per acre through the county. The frequent showers promise a bountiful harvest of all grains.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 8.—Most of the corn crop in this vicinity is doing well. All small grain has a splendid appearance. The farmers predict good crops this year if the showers discontinue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLES CITY, Ia., July 8.—In Floyd County the wheat promises fully one-quarter better average in acreage and quality than last year. Corn, oats, and barley are fully as good as last year, with an increased average. The weather is splendid.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Iowa, July 8.—Wheat never looked better in this section. It will average eighteen to twenty bushels. Oats look splendid; also, barley. Corn is somewhat behind, but there is a good prospect.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, July 8.—Wheat, corn, and oats generally good, though wheat is slightly injured by the grasshoppers. The crop is heavier than last year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 8.—The condition of the grain in this section is very fair. Wheat, corn, and oats will yield an average crop if the weather continues pleasant. Wheat is lodged in some localities, but not badly. Corn looks fine. Oats are in very good condition. Barley has suffered some from the excessive rains of the past ten days, but if it continues pleasant weather a few days longer it will not be seriously damaged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 8.—Corn will be about a two-thirds crop, if not a full one. Frosts in September from the two years past frost has not come until October. In the two years preceding those it came Sept. 12 and 14. Of wheat, a small breadth is sown south of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the average will give a light yield. Rye is being harvested, and is damaged by the constant rains. Oats are blown over, and will be light. The entire field-crops of this year's production may be safely put down at about two-thirds of the usual yield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTERVILLE, Ia., July 8.—Corn is very good and clean. Oats good,—just being harvested. A larger breadth was planted and sown than usual. The weather is unfavorable for harvesting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 8.—The recent heavy rains have not as yet materially damaged the crops, and if the weather keeps pleasant the harvest of wheat, corn, and oats in this section will be larger than for several years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 8.—The grasshoppers are still making serious inroads upon the crops in Northwestern Iowa. Last Saturday clouds of them passed over Wright County in a southwesterly direction. A very few have appeared in this county, but not in sufficient numbers to do any damage.

DES MOINES, July 8.—The crop reports from all parts of the State are favorable for a large crop of small grain of all kinds, except winter wheat, which was badly killed. Oats and spring wheat are very promising, though badly lodged in some localities, in consequence of the recent severe and long-continued rain storms, accompanied by heavy winds. Corn promises fairly for an average crop with a favorable fall.

Keokuk, Ia. (July 9), Dispatch to the Quincy Whig.

The storm last night in this region was the severest known for years. It commenced about 9:30 p. m., and raged fearfully for an hour or more. Several business houses were unroofed—barns suffering most—trees were uprooted, and much damage is no doubt done to the crops. Among the buildings partially unroofed at Keokuk are the Unitarian Church, corner Fourth and High streets; the Court-House; the Athenæum; Pond's business house, and Brown's warehouse on the levee. A family was in the latter at the time, but no one was hurt.

The M. V. R. R. bridge over the Des Moines River, below this city, has two spans down.

The effect of the storm last night at Warsaw, Alexandria, and Gregory's Landing were as damaging as at Keokuk. At Warsaw several houses were unroofed. At Alexandria one large block of business houses, tin-roofed, near the landing, is entirely unroofed, besides the old court-house, a church, and a mill are greatly damaged. At Gregory's Landing trees were leveled as if mowed down. Up to this hour I have heard of no loss of life.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The following accounts of damages to crops and buildings, and the estimated loss by the recent rains, have been received here:

In Ohio, throughout Fayette County, oats, wheat, and corn have been seriously damaged, many trees uprooted, and one barn demolished. The loss is estimated at $3,000, besides the crops.

In Troy, Miami County, the Troy Wagon-Works lose fifteen new wagons by the building being blown down.

In Washington County the crops were considerably beaten down and damaged. An estimate of the loss cannot be made, the reports not being sufficiently full.

In Belmont County several acres of timber were destroyed. For a mile around Belmont nearly all the fences were blown down, admitting stock into the grain fields. Wheat and corn, also, are flattened out.

In Morrow County, in the vicinity of Cardington, on Thursday and Friday, the storm leveled fences and timber in all directions, and many valuable orchards were ruined.

The loss in Franklin County is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The bottom lands were covered with water, destroying the crops. Part of the town of Winchester is under water, compelling some firms to stop business.

In the southern portion of Licking County, crops of all kinds are badly damaged.

The Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad suffered severely. Twenty-five miles of the track were washed out, and several bridges were destroyed.

In Clinton County, grain in the shock and that standing in the fields was alike prostrated, making it necessary to cut a great part of it by hand.

In the southern portion of Green County the wheat crop suffered an estimated loss of from 15 to 20 per cent. In other portions of the county, the loss is considerably lighter.

The weather is still showery, and unless it clears up soon, the wheat crop, which is dead ripe, will be greatly injured.

In Muskingum County, Zanesville, Washington, Perry, Wayne, and Knox townships suffered the most damage to growing crops—not less than $10,000, besides a heavy loss in timber.

Trains on the Muskingum Valley Railroad expect to resume their trips to-day.

In the northern part of Butler County, the rain did grain damage to the crops. A large lot of timber was also blown down.

In Clark County the damage will not be great, except in extra work and inconvenience in harvesting the fallen grain.

In Union County the wheat crop is badly damaged throughout, especially along the creeks, where whole fields were destroyed.

In Pickaway County, crops were destroyed and washed away. The loss will approximate $100,000. To this may be added the loss of broom-corn within three miles of Circleville, estimated at $25,000.

In Athens County, at Nelsonville, the Hocking River overflowed and inundated the lower part of the town. A large number of families were compelled to leave their houses and their contents, and fly for life, so sudden and unexpected did the flood come. The crops in the bottom lands are a total loss. The damage to the crops is estimated at $10,000.

A great number of families along the river in the vicinity of Athens were compelled to move to higher ground.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad track was covered with water too deep to allow the passage of trains.

In Fairfield County the loss to public and private property is estimated at about $500,000. Many low farms were swept of everything but the buildings.

The Hocking Canal will not be repaired this summer, having fifteen large breaks in it within twenty-five miles.

Bremen was six feet under water on the morning of the 4th. Four bridges on the Cincinnati and Muskingum and the Cincinnati and Hocking Valley Railroads were wrecked. The Hocking Canal and river were made one stream by numerous breaks.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PATOKA, Ind, July 8.—We were visited by a terrific storm last night. The streams are all overflowing their banks, and the crops are almost entirely ruined.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 8.—The tornado and rain of last night did great damage to trees and crops. Wheat and corn were blown down, and great portions washed away.

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The following report of crop damages in Indiana are received:

In the southeastern part of Indiana severe losses are also reported.

In Union County, the crops are damaged from 10 to 15 per cent.

In Ripley County, the wheat suffered badly.

In Decatur County, the wheat will yield but one-fourth of a crop.

In Shelby County, two-thirds of a crop may be realized. Wheat is sprouting very fast.

In Dearborn County, the loss in crops will be fair up in the thousands.

The same report comes from Fayette County. Corn will yield three-fourths of a crop.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 8.—The most destructive storm and tornado of the season passed over this city and vicinity about 8 o'clock last night. A number of shade trees were blown down and mutilated. The front of a house was partly blown out, and considerable damage was done to the Telegraph Institute, which is being rebuilt. A tree near the Evansville & Cincinnati Railroad depot was struck by lightning. At the wharf the steamer Quickstep was blown from her moorings, her chimneys blown overboard, and carried down the river some distance.

At Henderson the roofs of the round-house and tobacco warehouse were blown off. Freight cars were blown from the track and much timber destroyed in the surrounding country.

In Warrick County great damage was done in the vicinity of Booneville to timber, orchards, crops, and buildings. Along the river above the lake damage was done to orchards, forests, and buildings. All the telegraph wires were broken. No injury to persons is reported. A train on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad was detained two and a half hours by the trees which encumbered the track. Mattresville, Ind., July 8.—White River is very high from the recent rains, the severest of which visited us last night. Hundreds of acres of wheat are lost, and that of it not in the water is sprouting badly. Crops in general are in a badcondition.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AVOCA, Iowa Co., Wis., July 8.—Crops look fine here; better than for several years.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 8.—The writer of this, who has traveled through Cass County, one of the largest wheat growing districts in the State, has found that considerable of the wheat is roasted, and not likely to fill out full. This is accounted for on account of the heavy rains, and immediately afterwards the hot sun beating on it.

The Nebraska City *News* has set up a howl informing its readers that there was a party in this city in the pay of a certain ring in Chicago, who was continually telegraphing to THE TRIBUNE about the failure of the crops in Nebraska; also, an insignificant sheet published here, called the *Nebraska Watchman*, echoed the news. I informed the readers of THE TRIBUNE at the time, that the corn in the crops of Nebraska was spoiled on account of not being covered, and I prophesied correctly. Not one year in twenty inspects No. 2. I also claim to have more facilities for knowing more about the fate of the crops than either the Nebraska City *News* or the *Watchman*. To prove my assertion, I operate seven grain stations, and have men continually informing me of the state of the crops in the country that may handle grain.

THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Partial reports received at the Department of Agriculture from the cotton regions to July 1 represent much wet weather, which, in some States, makes the crop backward in maturing. The indications are that, whatever may be the injury to the crop from this and other causes, the deficiency will, it is supposed, be supplied by an larger planting area than heretofore, and therefor it is believed the crop of this year will at least be equal to that of last.

RAILROAD RATES.

How the New Tariff Works in Auroras—Tonning Wool Twenty Miles for an Outlet.

AURORA, July 8.—Daniel Valentine, the heavy wool-buyer of this city, who has been able to obtain special rates with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad heretofore, for the shipment of his wool, being unable to make any arrangement with the Company under their new tariff of rates, has contracted to send his wool to Joliet, some twenty miles, by team, and then east by the Michigan Central Railroad. An amount now on hand, equal in bulk to four carloads, will be shipped at once in this manner, the first loads starting to-day. By this arrangement he saves 15 cents per 100 in shipping from Aurora to New York.

THE TIGRESS.

The Polaris Search Foolhardy—Three Feet of Water in the Hold of the Tigress—Three Cases Known.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The repairs to the steamer Tigress having been completed, the dry dock was flooded on Saturday, and it was decided to keep the vessel in dock until Sunday. Early on Sunday morning the discovery was made that there were over three feet of water in the hold and rising rapidly. The authorities at the yard are very reticent, and will not give any information about the affair. It is said that owing to the hurry and confusion during the progress of repairs, some of the vessel's seams were not properly packed, thus causing the leak.

FICKLE FORTUNE.

Drawing of the Louisville Library Lottery Yesterday.

Ticket 20,893 Wins the Capital Prize---Owner Unknown.

Another Gigantic Game of Chance Proposed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.—A large audience assembled in the Public Library Hall this morning to witness the drawing connected with the third gift concert. The process of drawing was explained by Col. C. R. Durrel, President of the Board of Trustees. All the tickets had been sold, and the drawing was the full scheme, distributing half a million of dollars in the cash-gifts to the ticket-holders. A great many people are in the city from different portions of the country.

The drawing has been the principal topic for some time past, and as the day approached the interest grew more intense, until it absorbed almost every other subject. Yesterday and last night the offices of the several agents who had tickets for sale were crowded with purchasers, the supply at headquarters being exhausted.

At the opening of the hall at 6 o'clock this morning a crowd was already waiting at the door, which grew into a perfect jam by 9 o'clock. A number of leading citizens and officials of the city were on the stage. As the drawing progressed the greatest interest was manifested, and the announcement of the larger prizes was greeted with applause.

Numbers 27,381, 37,695, 41,971, 73,783, and 82,708 drew $1,000 each; 21,764 drew $20,000; 21,683 drew $1,000; 17,199 drew $1,000; 37,464 drew $1,000; 22,231 drew $100; 7,719 drew $300; 67,002 drew $100; 43,015 drew $100; 27,610 drew $100; 80,829 drew $100; 67,600 drew $10c; 90,949 drew $300; 97,804 drew $1,000; 74,678 drew $100; 29,960 drew $300; 96,173 drew $100; 31,883 drew $300; 62,255 drew $300; 16,657 drew $100; 42,252 drew $100; 426 drew $300; 854 drew $100; 6,954 drew $200; 83,349 drew $200; 44,496 drew $200; 90,604 drew $500; 7,726 drew $200; 65,230 drew $100; 59,059 drew $100; 20,444 drew $200; 40,444 drew $100; 29,875 drew $400; 17,086 drew $500; 9,380 drew $1,000; 67,689 drew $1,000; 86,737 drew $1,000; 93,743 drew $10,000; 87,940 drew $1,000; 31,853 drew $1,000; 92,961 drew $1,000; 64,170 drew $1,000; 28,863 drew $1,000; 97,990 drew $1,000; 10,850 drew $5,000; 93,811, 10,919, 94,046, and 23,771 drew $1,000 each; 20,893 drew $100,000; 5,630 drew $50,000; 92,716, 78,532, and 69,660

DULUTH.

The Pine-Top Town in 1873---The Pulse and Pericardium.

People, Prospects, and Improvements There---A Quieter Ambition, but Hopeful.

Country Opening Around the Lake-Head.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DULUTH, June, 1873.

When I arrived at St. Paul, in the afternoon of June 12, my attention was most engaged,—not with the striking appearance of the city as it stood on the bluff with its long lines of stone houses and stores, nor with the bold bridge which crosses the Mississippi at a steep inclination, and permits steamers with the tallest stacks to pass under its upper pier, while a common cart could not go under the pier at the other side,—but with a long line of cars on which were inscribed the words:

"NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,"—

that topic of legislation and finance for so many years in all parts of the country, but which now gave me for the first time a visible presentation of itself. In a few days, I found myself on a comfortable sleeping-car of the Pullman pattern, on this road, looking out of the window upon passing lakes, rapids, and groves of elm and fir; and, when I awoke in the morning, after a comfortable ride of 130 miles, I heard the roaring of the

FALLS OF THE ST. LOUIS RIVER,—

perhaps the most isolated of all our beautiful streams in the interior. The water came thundering down a gorge, its surges tinted brown with the juices of balsam and tamarac,—green islands amidst the billows, and great, castellated piles of rock towering above the smoke and churn of the waters. At this point, the Northern Pacific Railroad proper fell away in the forest behind us, and we descended the high bank of the river, amidst scenery as unexpected as it was startling and wonderful. For 10 miles the St. Louis River proceeds in this manner, widening in places almost to the extent of the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara, and again narrowing between precipices, where the stream ceases to appear, and only the hoarse roar and smoke which ascend mark the fact that there it is engaged in a terrible struggle with itself. The banks are often 200 feet high, composed of shale, sand, and boulders; and the road is constructed on a shelf hewn from the face, or scarp, of what is nearly a mountain covered to its summit with forest-oaks. The fall is 500 feet in the course of this ride, and I am sure that none of the rapids of the St. Lawrence River presents such grand scenery,—all the more wonderful from the fact that, in the forest-levels above the Dalles, the St. Louis overflows its banks, and lies in boundless shallows, which rove through the untrodden forests. A great number of dry gorges and bounding brooks pass under the railroad to meet the Dalles; and here there are trestles 100 feet high, braced one above the other, until the eye is made dizzy by looking down into the boiling caldron. Along this stretch of road are the huts of bridge-builders, and the fair-fashioned cottages of half-breed fishermen; and, at the foot of the Dalles, the birch-canoe is frequently seen gliding over the water, paddled perhaps by a squaw whose lord is meantime spearing pike and pickerel at the bow.

FOND DU LAC

is the largest place along this part of the line; and a small steamboat, called the "Billiman Wise," lies at this place, behind the very elegant warehouse and depot of the Northern Pacific Company. Below Fond du Lac the St. Louis River is a series of lakes, flowing between islands and fields of wild rice, with the northern shore still rugged; and the hills in the vista are covered with hard-maple, sugar-maple, birch, basswood, and white pine, while the timber is scattered over the precipitous ground, and one mountain near at hand appears to rise to the height of 500 to 600 feet.

DULUTH TO LOOK AT.

I was set down in the main street of Duluth, and the view was certainly more agreeable and cheerful than I had inferred from the colorless photographs which represent the place as a story foreground and wild-forest background, all else dead and gray.

Instead, I found a smart, not-over-excited, well-equipped young city, with an abundance of room, good streets, and a very singular harbor,—the most novel, I think, on the Lakes.

Imagine the town rising up the steepy ridges of a forest that is still boarding the summits, a few blocks back of the town is bold and nearly mountainous, and the long streets run parallel with its spine, thus spreading the city out to the eye as if it had been tilted up to be looked upon. Every house in it can be seen from the harbor. As it continues to spread, it must eventually look like another Genoa,—no people and all surface. Two-thirds of the way down the town, it confronts a long, narrow promontion of land, which extends for 7 miles, and makes the west shore of Lake Superior. This spit is perfectly level, and paved with innumerable thousands of tons of red pebbles, thrown over it by the lake; while a calm bay behind it, receiving the St. Louis River, has wafted to this bar the sediment of the pleasant groves which make it shady all the way to the end. Over this spit, as well as the hillside, Duluth is built, and a broad canal cut artificially through the pastel-stricken refugees. Over on the Iroquois they point out the chimney stones of as old log cabin in which four or five prostitutes, fleeing from Lafayette, had taken refuge. They all sickened and died in a day. The people in the neighborhood were afraid to bury them, and, approaching the cabin cautiously, set it on fire, and made it a funeral pile for the dead.

quite enough, the morals of the place being somewhat strictly New England. I should apprehend the chief danger of the place would be a good fire, particularly at such seasons as the present, when the dryness and vast difficult of access. They have a steam fire-engine, trucks, and hook-and-ladder; but the majority of the houses are frame, and there is much shavings and pine-timber strewn around, which, with a northeast wind, would carry the flames and wreck the hopes of this magnificent North-Star city.

THE PEOPLE

of Duluth are cosmopolitan in their derivation. The Jay Cooke interest has contributed a certain Pennsylvania infusion, of which one of the best examples is probably Mr. Russell, banker and grain-mover, who hails from Towanda, in Northern Pennsylvania. Ex-Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, has built a good brick block, made of bricks baked on the spot; which cost $18,000. John D. Howard, a Cape Cod Yankee, owns one of the finest residences, and is considered as one of the wealthiest men. James G. Ray, of Ashtabula, O., has also built some good cottages, and possesses means. J. B. Culver, of Michigan, is at the head of one of the banks, and appears to be a shrewd, self-collected citizen, not unlike some of the best of your Chicago public-spirited men. Mr. Ray was for many years a property-holder in Superior City, and he is said to have sold Douglass County out under the hammer as Sheriff. The firm of Norton & Bro., bankers of Louisville, Ky., have invested $200,000 in Duluth property, chiefly on the east of the town, on the lake-shore. But the most driving man in the place is probably George R. Sargent, now a resident of London, Eng., but formerly of Davenport, Ia.,—a brother of Epes Sargent, of Boston, the author and novelist. Mr. Sargent has planned and carried out what is called the

"LONDON EXTENSION"

of Duluth, 3 miles to the east of the town, on the north shore of the lake. With him are associated E. W. Clarke; Bischoffsheim, a celebrated Hebrew capitalist, of London; and Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. They have laid out a road the entire distance from Duluth to London Extension, which crosses Chester Creek, Fisher's Creek, and several other romantic streams, near the point of their debouchment into the lake. There are probably half a dozen or a dozen bridges on this road, of good construction; and, during the coming fall, a street railroad is to run out to the Extension, and permeate Duluth. London Extension at present consists of eight or ten stylish cottages, the most notable of which is Mr. Sargent's house, where his wife and family now reside. His next neighbor is her son-in-law, Mr. McNair, who has also a custody of the place. This fall coming, the foundations are to be laid of a large hotel at London Extension, to be copied after the admirable hotel at St. Paul, called the Metropolitan. Between London and Duluth, the woods have been cleared for half-a-mile back from the lake, and streets laid out at right angles. There is comparatively little speculation in lots, however, as the capitalists who have bought the property in the environs do not desire to sell for the present, but prefer to improve gradually, and realize in bulk. I was assured that there was very little property around Duluth for sale. Many of the people who have settled there had previously realized property by buying real estate in Chicago and St. Paul, and they say little, but keep on building, grading, and suggesting.

OUTLAY FOR OPENING.

The elevator at Duluth is now working night and day; it cost $160,000. The great breakwater in the lake, off this elevator, which was badly designed, and torn to pieces by the gales last winter, cost $150,000, of which the Government gave $50,000 and the railroad about $70,000; it is now but 250 feet long in the more durable portion, but the citizens expect to restore it, partly with Government help, and to make it 1,200 feet long, at an expense of $200,000.

The Bay of Duluth, or St. Louis Bay, has been the subject of a curious wrangle, and it is bisected artificially by an

INNER DYKE.

This long dyke of timber, which has cost $100,000 in 4,700 feet long; and the inner harbor of Duluth proper, which is partly bounded by this dyke, is 2 miles by 1¼ in extent. The dyke itself was extorted from the resources of the people of Duluth by the querulousness of the inhabitants of Superior City.

THE STRUGGLE.

The people of Superior settled that place some twenty years ago, and anticipated that its position on a gentle bench, or elevated plain, at the mouth of the Louis River, would make it the site of a formidable city. So that many of the slaveholders of Kentucky and the South, like McGoffin, Breckinridge, Beck, Dibrell, Bibb, and others, invested their money into Superior property at an early day, confident that a railroad must eventually come to the place, and make it the Chicago of Lake Superior. These Southerners began with an old-fashioned civilization peculiar to their section, and set up late at night playing poker, and the bar-keepers found a ready sale for hills, refusing, after the manner of their chivalry, to accept any change. Consequently, that sort of demoralization has overcome Superior which is said to have attended the man at the wayside whom a passing stranger taught to put greens in his liquor. The effect of the mint in the whisky was not known, but it has been such upon the way-side man that when the traveler rode past a year or two afterwards, he found his host buried in the patch of mint, and the melancholy old negro who had survived upon the premises reported that his master had got into decay ever since he was taught to put greens in his whisky. Greens is what is the matter with Superior; and the people there felt extremely sore when the Northern Pacific Railroad, avoiding the Wisconsin shore, pushed out to Duluth, in order to give Minnesota a port on the lake. They had waited and suffered for years, expecting to be caught up with; and their chagrin may be imagined when they saw, on the rocky margin of the Minnesota shore, the town with the ambitious name of the Chevalier Duluth, point its spires into the sky, daily receive its cars and steamers, and get all the profit of tourists and lot-peddlers which had filled the dream of the Superiorites.

PIKES.

The establishment of a depot on the Minnesota side reduced Superior to a dependency of Duluth, and the powerful aid of the State Government of Wisconsin was invoked to stop the mushroom across the bay. When the Duluth people had an expense of $200,000, cut a canal through Minnesota Point, which gave them 14 feet of water, and good anchorage at from 9 to 12 feet, Superior cried out that this channel was changing the natural course of the St. Louis River, and was an injury to Superior. They demanded that a dyke be erected across the whole width of St. Louis Bay,—supposing that, when this should be put in, the commerce of Duluth would be driven to their side of the dyke. But, when the dyke was put up, the Superior people, still discontented, cried out that their harbor was destroyed by an obstruction; and they demanded that a draw be put in the said dyke, and a channel dredged through it. All these ails the new settlers at Duluth had to pay; and at last Superior has, for the third time, changed its mind, and demanded equal appropriations from Government for both Superior and Duluth, and that the bay flowing between the two towns will be equally protected and deepened by the Federal Treasury. Therefore, at the present time, we find mud-machine seeking to make something of Superior, and mud-machines doing as much for Duluth. Two little ferry-boats ply between the two ports, and the Superior people muster half the dry goods and haberdashery from the upper town on the north side. All this for no earthly use except the disappointment of one place and the enterprise of another.

STATE SIDE.

It seems that Duluth owes its existence on the spot where it stands to no sagacious prognostication of the Northern Pacific engineers, that the State of Minnesota would demand at least one harbor on Lake Superior, and would support that harbor with all the influence of the State in Congress; whereas, if the railroad should be made to terminate on the south side, there would be a wrangle between half-a-dozen harbors which were as to which should be the ultimate terminus of the road. But, while the people of Minnesota support Duluth, and the citizens and journals of St. Paul are also forced by State pride to back the place, there is a little apprehension in St. Paul that Duluth may one day do some of the trade which is now monopolized by the Minnesota metropolis. Altogether, the condition of things is mixed. GATH.

A Reminiscence of Cholera.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, July 1.

It was on the 3d day of July, 1849,—just twenty-four years ago,—that the cholera broke out in Lafayette. A fearful panic ensued. There was but one physician in the city (Dr. Deming) who had had any experience in the treatment of the disease. The wife of Gen. Walker was among the first victims. The people fled the city. Business was almost entirely suspended. It was like Sunday. Every farm-house on the West was thronged with the panic-stricken refugees. Over on the Iroquois they point out the chimney stones of as old log cabin in which four or five prostitutes, fleeing from Lafayette, had taken refuge. They all sickened and died in a day. The people in the neighborhood were afraid to bury them, and, approaching the cabin cautiously, set it on fire, and made it a funeral pile for the dead.

DULUTH'S NEIGHBORS

are as yet few and far off. It is 150 miles distant from Sault St. Marie, which is at the other end of Lake Superior; and from the British entrepot, Fort William, it is 180 miles. To Bayfield, in Wisconsin, the distance is 70 miles; to Ontonagon, 140 miles; and to Eagle River, 300 miles. These latter towns, as you know, are prominent points in the iron- and copper-fields of Lake Superior. The distance by rail to St. Paul is 155 miles; and to Chicago, by the new mooted road, will be but 418 miles. Duluth shipped last fall, down the lakes, 1,500,000 bushels of grain.

THE MAYOR

of the city is Dr. Vespasian Smith,—a Roman character, as you can see by his name. He is a mild, amorous, big-stomached man; and under his control are six policemen, which is said to be

THE LAW COURTS.

An Interesting Will Case---Medicine Men in Trouble.

Judge Tipton's Day's Work---Matters in Bankruptcy---The Courts in Brief.

In Judge Farwell's room the case of Wolcott v. Smith is being tried the second time. This is an interesting will case, and its origin is as follows: One J. Brown, of Niles Township, during his lifetime made two wills. By the first he bequeathed the bulk of his property to a Mrs. Wolcott; by the second, to his widow. The wills remain, while both these parties are dead. Mrs. Wolcott's heirs are endeavoring to set aside the second will, on the ground that, at the time it was made, the old gentleman was non compos mentis, and had been so ever since he had received a stroke of paralysis some time previously. The day was taken up in hearing evidence for the defense, showing that the mental faculties of John Brown were unimpaired at the time of the will-making. The property involved is valued at some $20,000.

MEDICINE MEN IN TROUBLE.

The Warner Proprietary Medicine Company file a bill in the Superior Court against Alfred and William Warner Strickland. The Company aver that on the 7th of December, 1872, they purchased from the respondents the recipes and formulas by which are compounded certain medicines known as the "Wine of Life," "Dyspepsia Tonic," "Cough Balsam," "Emmenagogue," "English Gin," and "Aromatic Bitters," all of which are, no doubt, faintly disguised alcoholic beverages; that since then the respondents, notwithstanding complainants paid $60,000 for the recipes and the right of sale and manufacture, are going on making and selling certain of the decoctions, in consideration of which the complainants pray that the respondents be brought to answer their misdeeds in a Court of Chancery, and to make a strict account of their sales and profits since the transfer to complainants of their rights. They also ask for an injunction restraining defendants from further prosecuting such manufacture and sales.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Strange to say, there was not a single entry in the Bankruptcy journal yesterday. In the matter of Chandler, Somerby & Co., the Assignee, B. A. Kent, yesterday filed his monthly report, showing receipts during the past month to amount to $50; payments, nil; make the present balance at credit of the estate $14,819.03.

In the matter of Peyton R. Chandler, also, the same Assignee filed a monthly statement, showing receipts as follows: Candy & Hooper note, $200; Root & Cady, note and interest, $3,056.; nil; L. Mailhoit's note, $655; payments, nil; the balance at credit of the estate, $30,160.87.

JUDGE TIPTON'S DAY'S WORK.

In Judge Tipton's room a large amount of work was accomplished. In the case of Chester W. Clark et al. v. Ambrose, Andrew, and Peter Rand, a suit of assumpsit, the Court, to whom it was submitted for decision, gave judgment for plaintiff for $628 damages. The following cases were also tried, with verdicts for plaintiffs: Edward B. Holmes et al. v. Isaac and A. S. Robinson; assumpsit, $251.44; Antoni Baillargeau v. John M. Armstrong; assumpsit, $568.41; Steuben et al. v. Richards Iron-Works; assumpsit, $2,000.62; C. Lexington v. Tallmeyer, $345.70; Carpenter, Mutual Insurance Company v. Schloeder, $129.02; Same v. Fritz, $268.75; Same v. Langerberr, $97.62; Same v. Williams, $186.24; Same v. Meller, $131.78; Same v. Reich, $152.55; same v. Enders, $92.40; same v. Huebner, $109.79; same v. Kestel, $117.13; same v. Robson, $129; same v. parties following: Hahn bath, $153.96; Stalis, $129.09; Wenning, $91.50; Ludwig, $96.18; Bastedo, $96.18; Falls, $256.21; Eliel, $105.75; Zergon, $109.79; Lodgwig, $96.34; Schmidler, $102.75; Voss, $137.27; Kobiter, $154.12; Boettcher, $137.29; Broehterdorf, $115.69; Fischer, $122.02; Weidler, $69.92; Zebel, $112.90; Hahn, $100.55; Ward, $89.08; Iam, $91.49; Poesell, $87.84; Mattes, $102.75; Feltz, $102.75; Schmbeler, $98.73; Werner, $97.50, in all of which insurance cases appeals were prayed; Brad G. Henley, $212.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

William H. Sellon was, on the renunciation of Elizabeth M. Sellon, appointed guardian of the estate of the late George W. Nelson, under an approved bond of $1,000.

The will of Michael Quinn was yesterday proved and letters testamentary were granted to Maria Quinn, under an approved bond of $9,000.

Nancy E. Newman was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late John P. Newman, under an approved bond of $1,000.

In the matter of the estate of the late Navin S. Knight, the following claims were allowed: W. F. Thompson, $3,630, and Robert Boaker, $19,886.56.

Henry C. Zattermeister was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Henry F. Eggers, under an approved bond of $2,000.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

In the morning session of the Court the calendar was called, and trials commenced at 2 in the afternoon.

George E. Lewis, for assaulting one Sukerland, was fined $25 and costs, amounting in all to $32.50.

In the case of City v. Michael Hervey, the defendant was found guilty of disorderly conduct, and was fined $10 and costs.

In the case of City v. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for blockading a street, a verdict of guilty was returned, and the company was fined $100.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Samuel J. Walker begins a suit of ejectment in the Superior Court against John and John B. Nolan, for the E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 25, 39, 14.

James B. Thompson and George A. Seaverns file a petition in the Superior Court against Ingoretia W. and Chas. King, for a mechanics' lien of $1,611.67, on Sublots 1, 2, 3, 4 of Lot 8, Block 42, original Chicago, being on the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, with the buildings thereon.

Phillip Jampolis files his declaration in trespass in the Superior Court against William Burk, his landlord, charging that, with force of arms, he, on the 30,000 damage to being the cause of the insertion of window-sashes in and deluging of complainant's store, at No. 178 South Halsted street, during the rigorous weather of last December and January.

William Guenschow files a declaration in the Circuit Court against P. Rothbarth, on a plea of trespass, charging defendant with having, on the 7th of July, 1870, broken complainant's leg, thereby, lacking him with a knife and causing injuries which he still suffers from, and laying his damages at $15,000.

Knud E. Henesvelle begins a suit in the United States District Court against 76,385 feet of ash lumber, cargo of the schooner Florence, and the property of A. E. Smith & Co., on which there are alleged to be due and unpaid freight-charges from Port Pentwater, Mich., to this city, amounting to $377.

The Gilbert v. Post case came up again before Judge Rogers, and the day was spent in pleadading between Judges Swett and Van Buren, the shot being light, and no harm done to either party. Occasionally something was said which caused the ladies' fans to hide their owners' faces, and Van Buren got so very peculiar in his remarks that the Court sent out for a bale of cotton batting. It was dispensed with.

In Judge Tree's room the case of trespass of Kem v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was resumed, in which plaintiff seeks to recover for the loss of two fingers while coupling a car.

Franklin McVeagh et al. file a precipe in a suit of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against L. Thorne and John Thorne; damages, $4,000.

Walter Edmonds et al. file a precipe in a suit of debt in the Superior Court against R. M. Douglas, Stephen A. Douglas, and Adele Williams, devisees of the late Stephen A. Douglas, Robert Williams, husband of Adele, and Daniel P. Rhodes, executor of the late Stephen A. Douglas; damages $15,000.

Ellen J. McLean files a precipe in a suit of trespass on the case in the Superior Court against, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; damages $2,500.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—Knud E. Henesvelle et al. v. 76,385 feet of ash lumber, cargo of schooner Florence; E. E. Jenkins, Assignee for H. E. Hubbard, v. Jonathan Goodrich; assumpsit, $3,500. Alexander Graham v. Christian Schambis, ejectment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,670—John P. White v. William O. Coffman et al.; appeal. 7,679—Charles E. Bowman and William J. Edwards and Joshua Edwards; assumpsit, $500. 7,680, 7, 2d appeal. 7,682—William Gustschow v. P. Rotharth; trespass, $15,000. 7,684, 5, 6, 7—Appeals. 7,688—David Smith v. George Barnickel, Gene F. Hunsecy, and John W. Hunsecy; assumpsit, $200. 7,690—Augustus M. Kelly et al. v. William Stevens; same, $500. 7,690—Same v. Peter Hand; same, $500. 7,691—Dodge M. Kitch et al. v. John Barnard; same, $500. 7,692—Lucius G. Tuttle et al. v. Louis Fortin; same, $600. 7,693—Protested case. 7,694—Thomas J. Shay v. Nils Thomas Dahman; confession of judgment, $462.68.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,082—Otto Klopp v. Andrew and Caroline Esse and Louis Schultze; assumpsit, $500. 44,083—Mary L. v. Henry Schreuer; divorce, 44,067—Samuel J. Walker v. Samuel Fallett and John Maynah; debt, $200. 44,068—Samuel J. Walker v. John and J. B. Nolan; ejectment. 44,069—Jacob B. v. Mary Ann Vandyke; divorce, on ground of adultery. 44,070—Walter McDonald et al. v. R. M. Douglas, Stephen A. Douglas, Jesse Williams, devisees of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased, Robert Williams, husband of Adele Williams, and Daniel P. Rhodes, executor of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased; debt, $15,000. 44,071—The Warner Proprietary Medicine Company v. Alfred and William Warner Strickland; debt. 44,072—Ellen J. McLean v. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; trespass on the case, $2,500. 44,073—Horn et al. v. H. Harbrow; garnishment, $116. 44,074—Jacob B. Thompson et al. v. John King, Lucretia W. King, and the United States Mortgage Company; petition for mechanic's lien. 44,075—Franklin McVeagh et al. v. Alexander L. Thorne and John Thorne; assumpsit, $4,000.

THE FARMERS' FOURTH.

At Bristol, Ill.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

BRISTOL, Macoupin County, July 5, 1873.

The Brighton Farmers' picnic celebration of the Fourth of July was a grand success, notwithstanding rainy weather for several days previous, which interfered with the wheat-harvest; hence some were compelled to use that fine day to save their wheat.

By 11 o'clock a large number had assembled. The Brighton Brass Band enlivened the occasion by discoursing patriotic and popular music. Then prayer by Dr. Diamond. Music, "America," by the Glee Club. Reading Declaration of Independence, by Prof. McPherson. "Hail Columbia," by the band. Reading Farmers' Declaration of Rights, by C. Brown. "Star-Spangled Banner," by Glee Club. Music by the band. Anthem by the Glee Club. Then adjournment for dinner.

The tables were loaded from the well-filled baskets. Ample justice was done to this part of the performance, which was seasoned with social mirthfulness.

Dinner over, speeches followed, interspersed with music. The addresses were pointed and appropriate, by Messrs. Gore, of Carlinville; Snedecker and Baity, of Jersey County; a farmer's son, of Woodburn, and Martin, of Brighton. I can only give you a sketch of the views presented by the speakers. A short description of the early settlement; the causes that produced the separation from the mother-country, as set forth upon the ever memorable Fourth of July, 1776; then a short description of the history of our country down to the present time; and upon this day do we set forth our rights and grievances. We oppose all rings, monopolies, and corruptions. We should encourage home-manufactures and home-industries. Our children should be taught that labor is a duty, and is honorable. Our clothing and fashions should not be imported, but we should wear home-manufactured materials, and dress in a plain, common-sense style. Man should be elected to office of known integrity, and who are willing to carry out the wishes of the people; and every man should go to the convention and polls to help, and not leave the business in office-seekers and politicians any longer. No salary-grabs or official swindling. We should oppose monopolies in all forms, whether laborers' strikes, patent-right extensions and extortions, or combinations of manufacturers and middlemen, causing the consumer to pay double prices, thereby supporting a large class of leeches in pomp and luxury on the hard earnings of the sweat of the brow. The rings should be opposed; they are an eating cancer, whether they be Court-House rings, political rings, Credit Mobilier rings, gold rings, Congressional rings, or railroad rings. Capital and labor are both useful; in what way can they best be used to help each other? The farmers have demonstrated forward building railroads. The construction of Government lands, by county, and town bonds, in connection with private donations, have largely built them. They did it in hopes of mutual benefit, but now the monopolies and rings say, "We will carry at large profits; you need not use our roads; we want from three to four bushels of corn for carrying one bushel to Yankee." So the farmers get 10 or 12 cents, and the Yankee and the railroad gets, say, three times, or $2.40; is that fair? The stockholders are becoming millionaries, great railroad kings. We oppose such tyranny, and ask the law-making powers of the land to regulate the carrying trade, as well as passenger rates.

Mr. Martin gave some explanations in regard to the County bond swindle. The bonds were issued contrary to the Constitution. Then the ring got the Legislature to legalize them; although they asked for $500,000 they said it might require a little more; so the bill allowed enough to finish the building. The ring netted $1,600,000. The majority of the purchasers, at not less than 50 cents, present declaration that United States declared that, under the law, he should pay a tax, or 1 per cent, which will be between 2 and 5 per cent on the assessment, and nothing to pay the principal with. So the bondholders must come to reasonable terms if they want their money. All we want is right. A bondholder asked if the county would give up the building for the bonds. He was answered, Most gladly.

The day was pleasant, and mutual good-feeling seemed to pervade all present.

In Tazewell County, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TREMONT, Tazewell County, Ill., July 5, 1873.

The Fourth passed off pleasantly in this county. The Farmers celebrated at John L. Winter's, and had an enthusiastic meeting of that neighborhood. They also had a large meeting at Hopedale, which was addressed by the Hon. C. A. Roberts, of this county. The address was able, and well received by the people. The day was extremely warm and threatened rain but none fell. There were picnics at Pekin, and also at John Bolle's, which were well attended. At the latter place, A. Bodecker delivered the address, which is pronounced an able production for so young a man. JAMES W. ROBINSON,

Corresponding Secretary Farmers' Club.

At Aledo, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PRAIRIETON, Mercer Co., Ill., July 6, 1873.

Our Grange participated in the celebration inaugurated by the Patrons of the county, and held at Aledo. The rains of the day previous made the roads very good,—no dust. The procession formed at Aledo at 11 a. m., proceeded to the grove, and dined at 12. At 1 the exercises at the stand commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sherer. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Herroun. The speaking followed according to programme. The usual theme was ignored, and the subjects appointed in the Farmers' movement were substituted. The speaking was distinguished for brevity. At 2½ o'clock the people returned to Aledo. The crowd was said by the old inhabitants to be twice as large as any ever before assembled in the county. There was no gunpowder, and no accidents, no drunkenness, and no confusion. The crowd was variously estimated at from 6,000 to 15,000—the former being nearest the mark. The getters-up consider it a perfect success.

The new freight tariff deceives no one. It is first, the determination of the farmers to reduce the railroads to subjection to State legislation.

J. D. W.

At Galesburg, Ill.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Knox Co., Ill., July 5.

The Fourth was more observed this year than usual, the farmers taking the lead. The new railroad tariff is looked upon as the Bull Run of the conflict, and they are rallying to renew the combat. There were from 10,000 to 12,000 visitors in town on the Fourth, who were served with a free dinner, and were ably addressed by the Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago; after which they enjoyed themselves in seeing the male-races, sack-race, greased pig, and greased pole performances, with fireworks in the evening. They then separated to their respective homes, all attended to their usual routine of work and talk over the villainies of railroad aggression.

S.

A Lightning Tragedy with Something New in It.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

A fearful death by lightning occurred during the storm Monday afternoon on the farm of Mr. Joseph A. Merrikin, about a mile from Staunton. Mrs. Merrikin, with two or three servants, was having cherries gathered when the storm came up. She ordered the colored boy, about 10 years of age, who was in the tree to come down. He started, saying, "Well, my bucket is full," when the flash came. The boy was instantly killed in the position he stood, his face and one side being charred to a crisp, and the arm in which he held the bucket torn open to the bone. His clothing was almost entirely burned off. A hog under the tree was killed; Mrs. Merrikin was stunned, and the flame seemed to those standing by, to run over her clothing and circle around a ring she wore on her finger. Mr. Merrikin, who was some distance off, saw the smoke from the boy's clothing ascending from the tree.

When he arrived he found the little fellow's body hanging naked in the tree, in exactly the position in which he had been killed, with one arm hooked over a limb, and the bucket hanging from the other, with the cherries still in it. It is a remarkable fact that Mrs. Merrikin heard no noise, and saw no flame, while to those around and here in Staunton, the crash was terrific. The boy was the son of Henry Lewis, living near the National Cemetery.

A TRAGEDY.

An Enraged Lover Shoots and Wounds His Supposed Rival, and Then Blows Out His Own Brains.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer, July 7.

H. A.-G. Evans, a printer, who worked in this city for several years at his trade, but of late employed in the Signal-Service Bureau at Cincinnati, was the chief actor in a tragedy which took place on John street, next to Silver's drug store, in the boarding-house of Mary Dunlap, on Saturday last, a few minutes before 11 o'clock.

Evans was apparently 28 or 30 years old, of rather small stature, always dressed genteelly and neatly, and was withal a very nice-looking young man. It is said that while a resident of this city he was never known to drink to excess. While boarding at Mrs. Parker's he became acquainted with Mrs. Dunlap, widow of Henry Dunlap, and daughter of Mrs. Parker. With Mrs. Dunlap, Evans fell desperately in love. His love knew no bounds, and finally grew into a passion which obtained complete mastery over him. He endeavored to induce Mrs. Dunlap to marry him within three months after her late husband's death. Shortly after the last of the bleeding and went to Cincinnati, alleging that he had obtained Mrs. Dunlap's consent to a marriage if he would provide a suitable home for her. While in Cincinnati frequent letters passed between them, which letters show that Evans' love was, in a manner, returned. The home was prepared, and Evans came to Wheeling for his bride, but she would not consent to the union. Evans, however, concluded that he had a rival in the affections of his lady-love, and this rival he concluded to be Capt. Mike Flanagan, of the B. & O. R. R., a boarder at the house of Mrs. Dunlap. Evans returned again to Cincinnati, but has since made frequent visits to this city, all the time by correspondence and in person trying to induce Mrs. Dunlap to marry him. While in the city he would write from three to fifteen letters a day to her, which he would send in no different way to Mrs. Dunlap; sometimes a dozen, read one, but usually threw them unread in the fire. These letters breathed forth a spirit of love and hatred which it is fearful to contemplate. In one sentence he would call God to witness his love for her, and in the next he would call her some indecent name and threaten to kill her.

Evans arrived in the city on his last visit about a week since. His letters were showered upon Mrs. Dunlap more frequently than ever; they breathed a spirit of hate deeper than before—a hate that knew no reason, and a love that amounted to nothing short of frenzy. His threats, which had once been treated lightly, were no longer to be thus regarded, for it was quite sure that their author was terribly in earnest. He selected the Fourth as the day to end the comedy and bring on the tragedy. He purchased, at Dr. O. Sharp's drug store, a 5-cent package of poison. The former was to deal death to Mrs. Dunlap and Capt. Flanagan, and the potion was for himself. To work himself up to the proper degree of desperation, on that day he did something altogether unusual for him—he got quite drunk. Seeking Mrs. Dunlap, he found the door locked against him. He had concluded it would be safer to keep herself in and Evans out, so she remained a close prisoner all day. Towards the evening of the Fourth one of Evans' friends took the revolver away from him, and shot the charges out, and kept the weapon until the following morning, when finding Evans quite sober, he gave it back to him. Evans loaded it, and remarked that "He would have use for it before noon."

Within a very short time after this we hear of Evans running excitedly into Mrs. Dunlap's, and bounding hurriedly up-stairs. Arriving at the door of the first room, he looks quickly in, and seeing a man on the bed and a little girl on the floor, he shoots. At whom he shoots is only conjecture, but just in the opposite corner of the room in the closet-door is a bullet-hole, the inference is that Evans pistol was aimed there. While it came must have been in the direction of the door, and elevated about the height of an ordinary man's shoulders. This, then, is undoubtedly the first ball fired, and it is presumed to be fired at the person on the floor whom he mistook for Mrs. Dunlap, but which proved to be her daughter, a girl of 12 or 14 years of age. Capt. Flanagan, on the bed, and jumping up, clinched Evans, when a short but terrible struggle ensued. It was surely short, and, judging from the way in which the furniture was scattered around, it was desperate. During this struggle, Capt. Flanagan got the better of it, and threw Evans. Mrs. Dunlap and her two sisters came in, but all seemed to be powerless to prevent Evans from shooting once or twice more. One of the shots took effect in Capt. Flanagan's right hand, the other in Evans' hand. One of them passed Evans' chin, making a slight abrasion. From this point, the parties being under a high state of excitement, the testimony is not clear, but the next, or fourth shot, was probably fired by Evans, which took effect in his left temple and killed him. Persons who rushed into the room found Evans on the floor near the centre of the room, with the pistol lying near him. The wound in his temple was bleeding profusely and he was insensible. He breathed for nearly an hour, but was insensible all the time.

Capt. Flanagan, instead of murdering Evans, walked up to Judge Johnson's office and surrendered himself, giving bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at 2 o'clock.

Upon examining the papers of the deceased, many letters were found written to Mrs. Dunlap, and others, in which he expressed his intention to kill her and himself on the Fourth. Among them was one written to the Coroner of Wheeling, which had been mailed on the Fourth, and received by that gentleman on the day of the tragedy. This had been returned to Evans that morning. In it he said he had killed Mrs. Dunlap and himself. He supposed he would commit the dead on the Fourth, and the Coroner would get the letter the next morning after the deed.

The Coroner's jury signed a verdict to the effect that Evans came to his death by a pistol-shot fired by his own hand.

The witnesses were then summoned to appear before Judge Johnston, where Capt. Flanagan was to have an examination. No new facts were elicited before the Justice. A package of letters found on the deceased's person were laid before Judge J. Their contents were not fit for publication. One addressed to "Evans' mother" informed her what he had done and why he had killed Mrs. D. and himself; and asked to be forgiven, and requested that she (his mother) would kiss a number of the family for him.

At the conclusion of the testimony Judge J. announced his decision, acquitting the prisoner of the charge alleged against him. He was accordingly discharged, and left the court-room surrounded by a large number of personal friends.

A Potato-Bug Story.

From the Pittsburgh Leader.

A sad case has just come to light in Braddock fields. A most resigned hero, who had a small field within the Fields, found himself and his little family surrounded by potato-bugs, with stripes up and down, and some of them crosswise. He tried all kinds of remedies, but the bugs snorted at him in scorn, and made hostile demonstrations. He was advised to try the tobacco cure. He did try it. He bought a paper of fine-cut and commenced to chew it. It was his first effort at chewing. He went out and got a basket full of the bugs and squirted the tobacco juice in their eyes, and they snapped their tails and pawed around as if they were awful mad. He got away with about half of the paper of fine-cut when he commenced to grow white about the gills. He laid the basket that had the bugs in it down, and put his head up to his front head and found a cold sweat standing upon his brow. He said to his wife: "My dear, I am pained to announce that I have the cholera. Fly, if you would save yourself. Leave me to my fate, and seek safety in flight." And then he got so sick he couldn't contain himself or anything. His wife rushed away down to the Fields, and in a few moments had the whole borough in a fit about the cholera. He recovered, but says he don't believe in exterminating potato-bugs by tobacco juice.

Snake-Charming.

From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat.

Mr. John B. Lewis, one of the most reliable citizens of Allensville, and proprietor of the hotel at that place, witnessed a few days ago the following case of snake-charming. He heard a squirrel chattering in an unusual manner, and crept stealthily to the place, where he saw a squirrel running up and down a tree. A large black snake was lying at the root of the tree with its mouth open, but perfectly motionless. The squirrel would run to the top of the tree each time, and each time in coming down would come nearer the snake, until it deliberately put its head into the snake's mouth, and the snake commenced swallowing it. At this juncture Mr. Lewis killed the snake and set the squirrel at liberty.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The British Sovereign and Her Farm Laborers---Sad Glimpses of English Rural Life---Interviews With the Royal Steward and the Dismissed Workmen.

London (June 16) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The royal estate of Osborne, which I have recently visited, is situated in the Isle of Wight, near East Cowes, and can be reached by crossing the water either from Portsmouth or Southampton. The former is the shorter route, and, consequently, always adopted by the Queen, but the latter is infinitely more picturesque.

It may here be remarked that, whereas Buckingham Palace, St. James' Palace, and Windsor Castle are royal residences, the property of the Sovereign for the time being—Osborne House and Balmoral are the personal and private property of Queen Victoria. The former was purchased by the late Prince Consort some tw

THE LATE COL. FOSTER.

Memorial Meeting of the Academy of Sciences.

Resolutions Adopted---Remarks of Distinguished Citizens.

A special meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held yesterday evening in Parlor No. 1 of the Pacific Hotel. Dr. Johnson presided.

THE CHAIR

called the meeting to order, and announced the death of Col. Foster, the late President. The purpose of the meeting was to take suitable action, and express in fitting terms their sense of their loss. At present, they could only express in a few words their ruling sentiments, and not their intellectual appreciation of his worth. He remembered him for twenty years as a man interested in science and the general affairs of life. He was a broad man, his distinguishing characteristic being his general knowledge, and its application to practical purposes. As a geologist, he had worked with reference to the practical value of discoveries,—the qualities of soils, etc. Such men were benefactors to all classes of society. He had the most liberal views of science, and disliked to place a pecuniary value on his discoveries. So while he had brought wealth to others, he himself never reaped the results. He was a man of pure life, genial disposition, and simple manners, always ready to discuss scientific matters, and always manifesting a liberal spirit for the opinions of others. His intellect did honor to humanity. He concluded by trusting that others would speak more fully on his work as a scientist, and that proper resolutions of respect would be adopted.

Dr. Andrews moved a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions. It was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Dr. Andrews, Gov. Bross, and George C. Walker.

The Chair read a letter from E. J. Blatchford, Esq., expressing regret at his inability to be present, and eulogizing in the warmest terms the great abilities and usefulness of Col. Foster, whom he had intimately known for so many years, and whose loss was an almost irreparable one for the Academy with which he had been so prominently connected.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us by death our President, Dr. J. W. Foster; therefore,

Resolved, That in this affliction the Chicago Academy of Sciences is bereft of one who was honored not only for his official position, but for his arduous scientific labors, his high attainments, his noble character, and the loss of whose labors and influence from among us must cause all lovers of science to mourn.

Resolved, That while we grieve at this loss, we also desire to express to his family our sincere sympathy and tender solicitude in their affliction.

Resolved, That a special minute, suitable to the occasion, be prepared by the Recorder and placed upon the record.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the President.

REMARKS OF DR. ANDREWS.

Dr. Andrews, in offering the resolutions, said it was difficult to give a connected notice of the scientific life of the deceased, since he had worked in so many and various fields. He had heard of him first when surveying the Lake Superior copper mines, assisted by Mr. Whitney. He spent much time and labor in this work, and went over that whole mining region until it was almost unknown. He skirted the shores of the lake, visited Kew seaw Point, etc., and went to Isle Royale. Sketches he had then made showed that he was an excellent artist, and from which he had recently made a couple of oil paintings. After that he became Superintendent of the Illinois Central Land Department, and studied their territory with a view to discovering coal and lead mines. He surveyed the Pilot Knob mineral region in Missouri, and investigated specially the tin mines there. He was in the Indiana Geological Survey. During later years failing health made him devote more of his time to the Academy, at which he was a constant attendant, and to which he had contributed valuable papers. He had also published two well-known books. He was entitled to especial credit for a new and broad geological idea,—one that on the summits of the Laurentian Hills there lay no moraine rocks, and that they were the first land above the waves in North America, and possibly in the world. This generalization was due to Col. Foster alone.

REMARKS OF GOV. BROSS.

Gov. Bross, in seconding the resolutions, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ACADEMY: Many and sad have been the calamities that have befallen this city, but the most valuable collection that has been destroyed by fire, was the last in our great fire of October, 1871, depriving us of its noble departments of one of the best in the country. But we had our able President, and Librarian, and Secretary, and the indefatigable Secretary, and what we had lost, there was abundant reason to believe, could be restored. A few months ago we met to deplore the loss of our Secretary, Col. Foster, who had for many years presided over this institution, and in science had made his name and that of this Academy known and honored by all the leading scientists all over the world. We all remember the meeting of the Academy to pay an appropriate tribute to the memory of Col. Foster. Our President bewailed his loss as if he were his own son. He referred most tenderly to the hope he had cherished that the Secretary would lead a long life of usefulness, and in that time pay some tribute to the memory of his father, whose name would never have been forgotten how overcome with grief our President was when the duty devolved upon himself to mourn the loss of one for whom he had hoped for a long and most successful career in his own favorite pursuits. It is no disparagement to the memory of our own Kennicott, whose devoted spirit led from earth by the ice-bound shores of the far-off Yucon River, not to that of our learned Secretary, to say that in the death of Col. Foster the Academy has suffered its greatest bereavement. He was in the city or in the Northwest can fill his place. His varied and careful culture, his wide, acute, and accurate knowledge of facts, and the breadth and comprehensive grasp of his great intellect made him a peer in the greatest scientific men of the age; while his genial nature and great simplicity of manners made him respected and loved by all who knew him.

The memory of Col. Foster will be held in greater honor by all the lovers of science, from the fact that, occupying the most certain the country ever would and high position, he devoted himself unreservedly to science. He loved more to consume with fervor than to listen to the plaudits of the multitude. All the power and the pomp that a vast fortune can command were within his grasp; but he cast them aside that he might teach his fellow-men the geological structure of the Mississippi Valley, the wealth of soil and mineral it contains, and how they could be made most productive. He was conferred in the happiness of the millions who are to come after us. While he fully appreciated the energy and enterprise that built and have rebuilt our city, and made if the wonder and the admiration of the civilized world, he quietly but successfully studied the geology of the Dominion, and found his happiness in developing the character and the habits of the people who built them. To add to the sum of human knowledge absorbed his daily thoughts, and it was the theme of his midnight musings. All this special, all-absorbing devotion to science that must be regarded as the noblest trait in the character of Col. Foster. It was the secret of his great success, and in this all who would emulate his attainments must follow his example.

The Academy has given three names to science that posterity will be glad to preserve. Kennicott, Stimpson, and Foster. are and ever must be intimately associated with the scientific history of our city. The millions who, before the close of the first century year of its life, in 1937, shall dwell in it, will point with pride to the achievements of this Academy as a fitting monument to their life and labors. What is there of science and attainment that will rise up among us who will emulate their devotion to science, and who, building on the foundations they have laid, will make this Academy the peer of any similar institution in this or any other country. Be it ours to do what we can, and while we live, toward rearing such a monument to their memory.

The Rev. Dr. Everts made a few remarks.

GEORGE C. WALKER

said one or two points in regard to Col. Foster had not been touched upon, such as the earliest, warm interest he had taken in the Academy since the last fire. Latterly he had been in poor health, and that made his interest all the more noticeable. He conceived the idea of saving out of the debris existing the museum of the Academy, and no man had done more to distribute them. He had worked to get donations of books, specimens, anything. Even at stormy nights, when hardly able to walk, he had attended the meetings and done the best he could to cheer up members. One of Col. Foster's ideas was to have a Publication Fund to publish whatever was of value. He wanted the Academy to be purely scientific, and to steer clear of all humbug or puffery. He was one of the purest, best, scientific men of the country. The resolutions were then adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Walker, the President was requested to appoint a Committee to prepare a memorial of the life and services of Col. Foster.

DR. ANDREWS

said that some time ago they felt the necessity of lifting up the new building to place the things which were ready for them. They needed cases to room, and to get them at least $7,000 was needed at once. A Committee had been appointed, but did not raise much. He understood it was ready to report.

The report was read, stating that further efforts must be made at once by personal solicitation, and recommended the Committee be enlarged.

It was moved that the Committee be increased to ten. It was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Gov. Bross, F. S. Chesbrough, J. H. McVicker, George A. Shufeldt, Dr. Bauch, H. M. Thompson, and Dr. D. S. Smith.

A committee of three was appointed to get up a complete copy of the constitution and by-laws, all printed copies having been destroyed in the fire.

The meeting then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Judge Puterbaugh, Peoria, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Matt H. Carpenter is at the Sherman.

Col. J. W. Cheny, Ohio, is at the West Side Briggs.

Judge John Erskin, Savannah, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. B. F. Bruce, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. D. S. Lamb, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. J. H. Simpson, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. D. M. Rogers, New York, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. B. Speed, Louisville, is at the Sherman.

Maj. W. M. Taylor, Ottawa, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria, is at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. G. E. Baker, United States Marine Corps, is at the Grand Pacific.

Yoshada Kiyonai and ten Japanese students are at the Sherman. They are on their way home.

The Hon. Y. B. Poole, Texas, arrived in the city from the West Indies, yesterday, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

At the Gault House: Capt. William Avery, Buffalo; J. P. Jeffries, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. O. Chandler, Milwaukee; Alf L. Rouse, Jacksonville, Ill.; William H. Griffin, New York; William S. Laurkin, England; J. C. Cushman, Plymouth, Ind.; Col. M. M. Gills, Fort Dodge.

At the West Side Briggs House: M. R. Slatter, Pittsburgh; W. F. Symonds, New York; George C. Shaffer, Galena; Maj. H. P. McIntyre, Red Wing, Minn.; Allan D. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.; A. J. Rich, Buffalo; James T. Wray, Pittsburgh; and W. A. Clark, Muscatine, Iowa.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: John G. Coonley, Louisville; A. K. Phillips and family, New York; M. J. Earl, Lafayette, Ind.; J. H. Hixon, Earl Park; W. G. Culbertson, Boswell; H. G. Warren, New York; J. H. Peck, Cairo.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: W. S. Washburn, Philadelphia; L. M. Harper, Buffalo; Edwin May, Indianapolis; W. H. Gardner, Philadelphia; C. B. Davis, Hartford; P. Yigoni, Italy; N. S. Ketchum, Sterling; Samuel Mullen, Louisiana; L. J. Day, Green Bay.

Fifty-three gentlemen and ladies, members of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, reached this city yesterday, and stopped at the Central Hotel, on Market street. In the evening they embarked on the steamer Peerless on a voyage to Lake Superior. They will remain for about ten days, via the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: F. H. Howe, Washington; John Shackleford, Jr., Lexington; George E. Weller and wife, Stockton, Col.; Frank Lynch and family, Cleveland; P. D. Armour, Milwaukee; J. A. Folzer and wife, San Francisco; A. W. Copland, Detroit; A. B. Hough, Cleveland; Dr. Machattee, Canada; Lyman Elmore, New York.

The parents and friends of the pupils of Prof. Smith's school witnessed a very pleasant exhibition yesterday afternoon, at the Music Room, Turner Hall. The declamations were good, and the essays and music particularly praiseworthy. For excellence in declamation, John Morrell, of Waukegan; Bernard Raymonville, Barbard Weiler, Gertie Smith, Agnes Vergho, and Rose Lang, were noticeable, and in music, Miss Mary Schweisthal. Laurence Ennis delivered a very fine Latin oration. At the close, the pupils were presented with premiums, and all dispersed, well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment, which reflected credit upon the school. Mr. E. P. Elderer presided at the piano.

John Tafte, salary-grabber, has resumed editorial charge of the Omaha *Republican*, which he left, some years since, to go to Congress.

John A. Kasson, salary-grab M. C., of Des Moines, Iowa, has invested $55,000 in the National Gold Bank of California, and has a still larger sum in a New York bank.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, has leased the Harmon Livingston place, about one-fourth of a mile from Catskill station, on the Hudson, for four months.

The death of Jesse R. Grant makes vacant the important position of Postmaster at Covington. There is some speculation as to his successor. The prevalent opinion is that Mrs. Farrell, who has for some time past been connected with the office, will receive the appointment.

"It is said that the Shah of Persia wears a million-dollar overcoat." If this is true, His Oriental Tolorical Elevatedness might make a big thing for himself by selling that overcoat for a million of dollars and buying ours for one-half the money.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Prof. Clark, of the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., died on the 1st inst. He went to Amherst from the West. His health was poor, and he was soon after taken sick, and has been rapidly growing worse. It is supposed that his brain and whole nervous system were injured by the constant use of his very powerful microscope. He leaves a wife and family.

The wealth of Astor is now computed at $200,000,000. The property of old John Jacob Astor, the father of William B. Astor, was left by him in trust for the benefit of his heirs. After the expiration of the Trusteeship, which will occur at the end of the third generation—that is after the grandchildren have passed away—it will then be divided among all the descendants of the old man, the law not allowing a Trusteeship of that kind to extend for a longer period of time.

Washington Heights Real Estate Sale.

Messrs. Clarke, Layton & Co. are to have an auction sale of property at Morgan Park, Washington Heights, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Chicago, the greatest portion lying on a ridge, the like of which is not to be found anywhere near this city. Washington Heights is situated twelve miles from the Court House, and is accessible by three different roads—the Vincennes Island & Pacific, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and the Washington Heights Branch Railroads, all of which will land and receive passengers to or from the village. The Washington Heights Branch Road was built purposely for the accommodation of people living there. The property to be sold lies on the highest point in the ridge, being eighty feet above Lake Michigan, and fifty feet above the surrounding country, which, notwithstanding, is called high land. Schools, churches, etc., are being built around this property, and an artesian well, which is to supply that section with pure water, is now nearly finished. All the land advertised for sale on the 15th inst. is situated a short distance from the Mount Vernon Classics and Military Academy, and within two blocks from the station.

One Hundred and Eighty-four Residence and Building Lots

will be sold at auction this day, on the grounds, by C. G. Thayer & Co., real estate auctioneers. These lots are finely located, being east of Dexter Park, and fronting on Wallace street, Stewart avenue, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and other streets. They are very desirable, and should command the attention of those who are seeking investments. A special free train will leave the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, corner of Canal and Madison streets, at 2:30 p. m.

An Annoying Error.

Mr. J. H. Johnston, Great Western Gun Works, No. 109 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., whose advertisement has been published in this paper during the past year, is, we have reason to believe, reliable and trustworthy, as we have never heard a complaint against him in his dealings. An annoying error has appeared in his advertisement in the price of double shot-guns. The minimum price of these goods should have been published at $9, instead of $2. We take this method of calling attention to the mistake, and to express our confidence in the firm.

A New Art Sensation.

Not only our English citizens, but all lovers of art, are charmed with the beautiful collection of fac-simile water color paintings just imported from London by Marks & Burton, of No. 146 State street. Birket Foster's beautiful landscapes, T. S. Cooper's domestic animals, the grand mountain scenery of Switzerland, and the graceful groups of children, and studies of beautiful women, are all finely represented.

Everything on Wheels.

Park phaetons, half and extension tops, T carts, dog carts, and the finest variety of carriages of every description, in every style, and latest and most approved patterns, at very low prices, at Coan & Teufbroeke's, corner of Randolph and Ann streets.

A SUMMER RESORT.

Opening of a New Hotel at Highland Park.

A Day of Festive Enjoyment Wound Up with a Ball and Supper.

Highland Park, near to the shore of the lake, twenty-two miles from Chicago, on the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railroad, is one of the most delightful of our suburbs. Nature started Highland Park over so long ago by planting trees which have attained a noble growth, and then came enterprising man to build houses in the umbrageous groves and by the side of the lake, and then people went to live in the houses, and now 1,500 have their homes in that neighborhood. After the houses came the churches with their pretty spires rising above the lofty trees, and then school-houses, and finally a hotel larger and grander than residence, school-house, or church. This hotel was opened yesterday. Ladies and gentlemen to the number of 1,000 were asked to be present at the inauguration of the inn, and to partake of the good cheer, and to enjoy the festivities prepared for them. A train left the city at 1 o'clock laden with guests. After an excellent dinner they wandered around, and, of course, were enchanted with what they saw. The hotel has 300 feet front, and is constructed in the French style, with all sorts of queer devices ornamenting the roof. It has three balconies, one for each floor. The roof has been converted into a "quarter deck," where guests promenade and enjoy a view of the lake. The prospect is unquestionably fine. One lady said to another yesterday, "It would take the eyes out of your head to look at it," and her companion gave vent to her enthusiasm in a genuine "Oh, my!" Nothing could be more eloquent. The lake stretched away, a sheet of blue merging into the sky on the eastern horizon. In the distance lay Lake Forest and Waukegan, and near by the cupolas of the residences peeped above the thick foliage surrounding them. The hotel has 100 rooms, and, of course, a bridal chamber gorgeously furnished. The house exhibited taste and elegance in all its appointments. It cost $65,000.

Some of the visitors drove around the place over rustic bridges, under trees, beside ravines of moderate though not frightful depth, by the lake shore, around the grounds, and found the beauty of the surroundings quite surprised at what Nature supplemented by art accomplished in a few short years. Among the most elegant residences built and occupied by Chicagoans are those of J. W. Preston, President of the Board of Trade; C. R. Field, W. W. Boyington, who has expended much architectural ability in the production of a gem of a house; the Rev. Dr. Evarts, who has a neat brick dwelling; Dr. Hawkins, Fred. Frisbie, Volney E. Roscoe, E. H. Plummer, Jonas Sicers, Jacob S. Curtis, James M. Smith, S. B. Williams, T. B. Willard, Col. W. A. James, Thomas H. Spencer, P. D. French, Elisha Gray, Thomas H. Beebe, John W. Middleton, all of whom own buildings of some elegance. Of course there are many others whose dwellings are of more or less pretension, but this is not a directory of Highland Park.

A second train arrived in the evening, conveying another load of guests. Among those invited were Gen. Sheridan and staff, David A. Gage, Jesse O. Norton, Miss Jessie Norton, John C. Hilton, Miss Hilton, George Land and family, Timothy Wright and family, H. B. Hurd, Miss Hurd, Edwin Hawkins, the Misses Duffield, Miss Morehead, Pittsburgh, the Misses Carter, E. M. Smith, Miss Smith, Martin Ragsdale, Al Tyrell, Judge Fuller and family, Allan H. Wren, Charles A. Dupee, J. V. Clarke, B. Loewenthal, Judge Blodgett, Irving Pearce, L. B. Parsons, Philip Wadsworth, the Rev. Dr. Luther Stone, J. M. Harvey, Senator Upton, C. B. Farwell, J. D. Ward, R. E. Goodell, D. B. Holt, William Warren, Samuel Barnum, G. L. Canfield, Dr. C. H. Quinlan, ex-Senator Artemas Carter, L. J. Gage, and a few hundred others.

In the evening there was a hop—an old-fashioned one, with more of fun and frolic and genuine enjoyment than was ever found in a conventional ball-room. The hot weather had abdicated in favor of good dancing-weather,—breezy and cool. The ladies were charming, as they generally are, attired in light summer costumes. The gentlemen were charming, too, as they sometimes are. Both ladies and gentlemen kept time to the music of the Great Western Light Guard Band until they were tired or hungry, and then they hied away to the supper-room, where lemonade, ice cream, and other delicacies were served, under the supervision of Mr. Hopkins, the manager of the institution. Some of the dancing was performed on the "quarter-deck," 160 feet above the level of the lake, which, by the brilliancy in the moonlight and the inspiration of young people of sentiment. They said it was "just splendid,"—a very admirable exhibition of moonlight.

At midnight the special train returned to town with those who desired to come, but dancing was continued into the "wee short hours ayont the twal," and, when all was over, it was the end of an eventful day in the history of the beautiful and pleasant suburb, Highland Park.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President King in the chair, and present Inspectors Bishop, Bonfield, Calkins, Goggin, Hesing, Prussing, Richberg, Runyan, Sheldon, Stone, Wells, and Wilcs.

The Superintendent of Public Schools submitted a report of the attendance of pupils during the month of June, which was accepted, and of which the following is a summary:

ENROLLMENT.

Highest—May	89,923
Lowest—June	87,189

AVERAGE NUMBERS BELONGING.

Highest—May	80,145
Lowest—June	29,142
Average for term	29,844

DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Highest—May	28,061
Lowest—June	27,250
Average for term	27,674

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

Highest—June	93.6
Lowest—May	92.1
Average for term	92.34

DISMISSALS.

Suspensions for misconduct, only sixty-four for the term, one for about 17,000 in daily attendance.

The following appointments were made: A. P. Burbank to be Principal of the Douglas; Miss Butterfield to be head Assistant of the same; Miss Emeline Marsh to be Head Assistant of Kinzie School; Miss Mattie Williams to be First Assistant of the same; Miss Grant to be Teacher of the High School class.

A resolution was passed requesting the Board of Public Works to extend the sewer on Willow street east to Burling street, so as to admit of the proper drainage of the Ogden School.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds bids for the masonry work and painting of the Cottage Grove School and for the raising of the building were accepted as introduced by them.

The same Committee were instructed to advertise for proposals for heating the Newberry School and for adding to the heating apparatus of the Skinner School.

The same Committee were also instructed to look after the calcimining and plastering of the Haven, Wentworth Avenue, Hays, Foster, Brown, Walsh Street, Dore, Newberry, Mosely, Skinner, and High Schools.

The Board then adjourned.

BONAPARTISM IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A correspondent from Paris writes: "The Bonapartists are the best satisfied with the result of the vote of May 24. Already, last evening, officers in citizens' dress, with other Bonapartists, half-drunk, toasted the Emperor in the Cafe Hills. The calls sounded through the half-open windows across the boulevards without causing an emeute, however. Sensible Legitimists commence to feel uneasy. They comprehend that the Orleanists of the Right Centre, with the intention to catch a few Ministerportefeuilles, have induced them to work into the hands of the Bonapartists. The officers belonging to the latter clique are overflowing with joy at the nomination of Marshal MacMahon. Though the latter may assume not to belong to any party whatever, at the bottom of his heart he is Bonapartist. He is in perfect agreement with the Empress. A single fact yesterday, when the Marshal did not play any political role of consequence, deserves attention today. It is little known, but well authenticated, that when the magnificent carriages of the Imperial Court were sold, the Empress gave orders to somebody in Paris to buy four of them under an assumed name. This somebody was Marshal MacMahon. He ordered one of his old Adjutants to carry out the business. The carriages are still in Paris, and the Adjutant in question remarked yesterday, in a Bonapartist circle: 'With these carriages the Empress Eugenie will, with the Imperial Prince, make her triumphant entry into Paris.'" PIAT LOZ.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

Dr. Hatch's Last Manifesto on Life and Death---A Marked Increase in the Rate of Mortality.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hoard in the chair. The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his report for the week ending July 5, of which a summary is subjoined: Deaths, 217, an increase of 54 over the preceding week. Of these 115 were under 1 year, and 29 from 1 to 2 years old. Cholera infantum caused the death of 48, and cholera morbus of 2; convulsions of 28, diarrhea of 11, dysentery of 3, pneumonia of 7, and small-pox of 6. Of the deceased 116 were males, and 101 females. The mean temperature of the week was 70 degrees. The mortality by wards was as follows: First, 0; Second, 1; Third, 8; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 12; Sixth, 10; Seventh, 19; Eighth, 26; Ninth, 21; Tenth, 7; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 7; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 6; Fifteenth, 20; Sixteenth, 19; Seventeenth, 11; Eighteenth, 9; Nineteenth, 9; Twentieth, 3. Although the increase in the number of deaths is marked, it is no greater than the Superintendent expected. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1872, is still greater—greater, in fact, than ever occurred in Chicago for the same time, in the absence of an epidemic. Although the health of the city continues very good, and the increase of diarrheal diseases no more than was to have been expected, the Superintendent calls the attention of the Board and of the citizens to the necessity of great care, and the using of all precautions possible to prevent the real and seminal diseases of this character. So far all deaths from cholera morbus have been the result of drinking impure water, or ice-water to excess, and want of care. There is a slight increase in the number of houses infected with small-pox, but the decrease in the number of deaths from this disease is great.

The monthly report of the same officer shows the number of deaths in June to have been 567, a decrease of 75 from the preceding month; males, 260; females, 297. Cholera infantum carried off 44; consumption claimed 48; convulsions took 80; diarrhea, 14; dysentery, 7; brain diseases, 20; apoplexy, 13; diphtheria, 17; and accidents, 20. Under 1 year, 212; between 1 and 5, 106; married, 166; single, 401. The mortality by wards was as follows: First, 0; Second, 2; Third, 19; Fourth, 17; Fifth, 29; Sixth, 57; Seventh, 67; Eighth, 66; Ninth, 61; Tenth, 8; Eleventh, 22; Twelfth, 27; Thirteenth, 16; Fourteenth, 49; Fifteenth, 103; Sixteenth, 46; Seventeenth, 48; Eighteenth, 38; Nineteenth, 24; Twentieth, 2. Cases of small-pox reported, 142.

The Health Officer's weekly report shows that he served 464 notices, and abated 561 nuisances, and condemned 8 quarters of beef and 4 calves. The scavenger work had been fairly done, and sewers were being rapidly connected. His monthly report shows that 3,081 notices were served, and 2,922 nuisances abated; that he had condemned 47 quarters of beef, 7 calves, 1 carcass of mutton, 1 hog, 1,100 pounds of smoked beef, 3 brls of corned beef, 14 hams, and 22 boxes of limburger cheese; and that 92,666 loads of ashes and garbage, and 656 dead animals had been removed; that 172 suits had been brought for violations of the health ordinances and $1,715.20 in fines collected.

THE DOWN-TOWN LUNCHES.

The ladies who are making it their special business this week to give lunches for the benefit of the Foundling's Home, wish it understood that everything is now in perfect order, that they are ready to feed all who may come, and that they will not have to apologize for any more shortcomings. They were not quite ready Monday, and many who came did not get enough to eat. Still, that gave them all the more time to feast their eyes and noses on the flowers that decorated the tables, and to admire the silver services and the amateur waiters. They gratified two senses, which is more than can be done while waiting at an ordinary restaurant, where the only diversion is to watch the waiter polishing your plate with his apron, and to gaze at a broken-down nag of ancient, decrepit leaning many ways, like a wheat-field after a shower. But there has been an improvement since Monday, and gentlemen will be no longer asked to subsist on the perfume of roses and the kindly glances of girls. The latter remain, but are accompanied by joints of meat and hams and tongues, those sons of the dinner-table system, accompanied by their sweet satellites, pies, cakes, and puddings. The ladies have more experience. They are beginning to learn what a man wants by looking at his face, so that, instead of running over the catalogue, they say, "I know you will have some beef, sir," and he assents. The coffee is strong and true. In fact, it is so strong that many of the visitors are unable to manage it, and spill it on the table-cloth, to the disgust of the ladies. By abstaining from this practice, and by complying with the notices which are conspicuously displayed: "Eat early and often," and "Positively no flirting during meal hours," one will win the respect and admiration of those who are in charge.

The attendance yesterday was very good, but it should be still better to-day, since it is such a pleasant place, and offers so good and so cheap eating. People should go, even if only to see the effect which charity has upon the ladies of Chicago, and how, for the sake of an irresponsible foundling, they will cook and labor with a zeal which they are not generally believed to display at home. If a husband wishes to be tenderly cared for, assiduously waited on, and daintily fed, he should take care to impress his wife with the belief that he is a deserted, hopeless foundling. Everybody has heard of the most deserving institution for which these ladies are so energetically working, and none should fail to do something to aid it. It is true that most men take only a vague interest in this Home, but no one can tell when his eyes may be suddenly opened to a sense of its great usefulness. There is a member of the Board of Trade, a gray-haired respectable West Sider, whose name it is unnecessary to mention, who, up to a recent period, was a caviler of the institution, which he described as nothing but a lot of sickly sentimentality, which he would do nothing to encourage. But last week, while he was breakfasting, the servant went out to sweep the steps, and returned with a look of unusual intelligence on her face and a large bundle in her arms. Ordinarily rather stupid and undemonstrative, she came very near winking at this Board of Trade man, as she opened her bundle and displayed a little new baby. It amused the child a great deal, but it did not please the head of the house, who, after talking as he would while being severely squeezed by a brother operator on 'Change, suggested to his wife to take the infant to the Foundling's Home. She did so, and when he learned it was received, he became an enthusiastic advocate of the foundling's cause, and can be seen every day at these lunches, where he eats for two, "in order to help a most excellent institution, sir."

The price is half a dollar, the hours from 12 to 9, the attractions infinite.

EX-GOV. PALMER'S ORATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Gov. Palmer's Springfield Fourth-of-July oration, whilst eminently thoughtful in the rehearsal of the practical grievances under which the people labor, stops short in its consideration of the methods for the removal of these evils. The Governor is entirely clear and comprehensive in his statements, but, with the timidity of a professional politician or ambitious statesman, he hesitates at the threshold of the Reform movement, as if doubtful of its true character and import.

While disavowing any regard for the old parties and politicians, and giving full force to the American doctrine, that the Government should be subject constantly in its organic and legislative foundations, to the will of the people legitimately expressed, the Governor imperceptibly gets off the logical track, and we soon find him running in the old political rute, assuming that our Government is the best ever invented, against the elemental principles of which nothing can be said, and that the people need not concern themselves with attempts at amending it. What is needed, and all that is needed, according to Gov. Palmer, is a greater infusion of intelligent patriotism into our politics, which would lead to the choice of better men to representative positions, and to the prevalence of a purer political atmosphere.

No one will be inclined to dispute the truth of these ideas. They are urged with equal force by Ben Butler and Back-Pay Carpenter; and not a few intelligent, patriotic voters imagine these gentlemen to be the model, honest American statesmen such as Gov. Palmer is anxious to introduce upon the public stage.

This theory is as old almost as human government. It was tersely stated by Pope:

Of forms of government let fools contest;
That which is governed best is best.

And in the same as the doctrine attributed to the old Whig party, "Men, Not Principles;" but the old Democratic motto, "Principles, Not Men," conveys the true theory of the American Government. If we cannot safely depart from the established land marks of a written constitution, it is apparent that there can be no greater weakness than that of neglecting to keep our fundamental law closely responsive to the popular sentiment; not marking every extreme of transient impulse, but never failing to register all well-considered, conceded principles of law and justice, constituting the history of progressive civilization. Such a principle won a notable triumph in the abolition of Southern slavery, and was made a part of our National life, being fully recognized in the Federal Constitution. The extreme doctrine of State sovereignty was also demolished as a result of the war; but, unfortunately, neither does the National Constitution recognize the great extent of this fundamental change in the Government, nor have the politicians yet reached a clear understanding of the effectiveness of this National departure from the old system.

Even Gov. Palmer, who is as clear-headed as most of our public men, fails to recognize this verdict of the War, and still insists that the old theories and policies are not at fault in our political organization; but thinks that the evils complained of mainly exist by reason of the unfitness or dishonesty of the instruments appointed to make and execute the laws. This is equivalent to an assertion that the voters have become so demoralized that they choose to be represented by dishonest politicians and demagogues, rather than by honest, straightforward men,—an imputation neither warranted by facts nor consistent with the character of the present Reform movement.

The trouble with the old politicians seems to originate in a desire to maintain the existing state of affairs with as little change as possible, without regard to the logic of events or the consistency of their positions. It is impossible, however, for them to ignore the great popular movement to overthrow monopolies; and they seek to cut the Gordian knot at once, rather than patiently untie it and discover its secret. The late Legislature of this State passed a new railroad-law; but the remedy is likely to be as bad as the disease; and other States may add further mischievous regulations, tending to confuse and embarrass the whole system.

Perhaps, by and by, it will be discovered that the railroad system, which is a Continental one, cannot be efficiently controlled by thirty-seven independant Governments, holding diverse instructions and conflicting views; and that a similar system of combination can, which directs these great corporations must be employed to regulate and hold them in check. Then (and at no distant day, I believe) the people will commit the railroad question to the entire charge and decision of the General Government.

When the advantage of this reform shall be conceded, it is quite likely that public attention may be attracted to the anomaly in the Government of Great Britain, of England, Scotland, and United States Senate, which, under the State-Rights theory, held a legitimate position under the Constitution; but the existence of which, since the War, cannot be defended upon any Republican or Democratic theory of the inequality of its representative elements, and the rotten-borough character attaching to it. That a house so constituted should hold the power to veto the acts of the popular branch of Congress, or of the Executive, is not full of danger, and, on some occasion may provoke a revolutionary attitude, on the part of a faction. In England and Germany, such a peril is averted by the authority of the Crown to create new Peers ad libitum; and it is well known that the English House of Lords is coming to be regarded as a useless, if not an obsolete, institution.

Evidently, the politicians are afraid of these and similar questions, and prefer rather to deal with the superficial aspect of affairs; and the conductors of the press generally appear to be afflicted with a similar hesitation. It is hardly possible that the next elections will not involve some of these fundamental propositions; and we cannot conceive how any material change in the Administration of National affairs can be effected until an organization shall arise based upon the true theory of our Democratic Government, stripped of its exclusive and aristocratic features. Such a movement will involve many other reforms in behalf of which the people are now ready to act. The Farmers' organizations appear to be the legitimate starting-point for a Reform party, and the meal-mouthed politicians will have to get to the front or stand from under. EDWARD N. FULLER.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1873.

An Englishman on American Ladies.

An Englishman writes home from the United States some gallant stories about American ladies. "An American will put himself to more inconvenience to oblige a lady than an ordinary Englishman. In traveling here a lady always has the best place. The railway conductors make it a point to give a lady the most comfortable seat, leaving the most to look out for themselves. It is by no means unusual for a lady in a railroad car to tell a gentleman that she prefers his seat to her own, and to ask him to change. I have seen a gentleman secure his seat in a train after the recognized English mode, by leaving his great coat and his newspapers behind him, and I have seen a fatty enter the car in his absence, cram the coat and the papers into the light baggage rack overhead, and sit down instead of them. Any storekeeper will leave a gentleman to attend upon a lady without regard to the order of arrival. To his English force of character the American adds unquestionably a good deal of French politeness, and the latter quality is especially noticeable in the presence of women. The American workman performs a hundred little household duties that an Englishman brother would leave to his wife. The workman who would allow his wife to brush his boots, or who would not brush his wife's boots, would be considered as only a shade removed from the wife-beater."

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In rehearsal, Robertson's sparkling society comedy,

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And His Star Troupe!

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EXTRA FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY!
EXTRA FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY!

GRAND PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT!

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The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, July 9, 1873.

The Mayor of San Francisco has been sustained by the Board of Supervisors in his veto of the ordinance levying a special tax on Chinese laundrymen.

Col. Mackenzie's invasion of Mexico in pursuit of the Kickapoos seems to have occasioned even less excitement there than in this country. The newspapers of the City of Mexico refer to the matter only to chronicle the absence of any feeling on the subject among the Mexicans.

The Bischoffsheim ticket was successful in the election yesterday of Directors of the Erie Road. A partial report of the finances of the Company was made to the Directors, showing its funded debt to be $40,040,150; its present floating debt, $1,700,000; there has been a reduction of $4,750,000 in the debt since July 1. The capital stock is unchanged. No dividends were declared.

The experience of an Aurora wool dealer gives a new illustration of how the Railroad law will work. Hitherto his wool was sent East through this city by the Burlington & Quincy Road, which, as he was a heavy and regular shipper, gave him special rates. Under the new tariff, these are denied him, and his shipments eastward are now made by the Joliet "Cut-off," although to take this route they must be carried twenty miles by team."

One thing the Navy Department cannot do, it seems, is to make a vessel water-tight. The Brooklyn Navy-Yard, which is so efficiently managed when the nautical problem of the New York State election is before the country, has spent two weeks in fitting the Tigress for her voyage in search of the Buddington Polaris party. She was turned out of the dry-dock into the water on Saturday, and by Sunday had leaked a quarter full. No wonder the authorities are said to be "reticent."

President Grant is needed in Washington to settle the disputes of the Texas Republicans. The question of the approaching election for Governor has divided the party. Gov. Davis wants to be re-elected; the Federal office-holders, for reasons of their own, are opposed to him. Both factions are busy bidding for the light of the Presidential countenance, which if not so eclipsed by Civil-Service Reform but that it can shine to good effect on the faithful Gov. Davis is reported to be willing to promise to release Satanta and Big Tree to win the favor of the Administration, although, until day before yesterday, he was inflexibly opposed to letting them go.

If the City of Washington had struck 200 yards farther to the left, on the Little Gull rock, her 700 souls would, beyond a doubt, have followed the victims of the Atlantic. Nothing is yet known to justify any one in censuring her officers for leading their charge into the rocky jaws of that dangerous coast; but the circumstances of the accident give ground enough for searching examination, particularly if any thought is to be taken for future passengers. No observations had been taken for eight days on account of the cloudy weather, and the Captain evidently had not the least idea of his whereabouts. At the time the vessel struck she was running at the good rate of nine knots an hour. Those who escaped this time as well as those who intend to go down to the sea in steamers of the Inman or any other line will be apt to ask whether this was a safe rate when the Captain must have known he was nearing land, or whether in foggy weather, and at that stage of his voyage, a prudent officer would have continued his course, at any rate.

The Chicago [illegible] were generally stronger yesterday, under a greater demand. Mess pork was moderately active, and 10@25c per bbl higher, closing at $15.85@15.90 cash, and $16.00 seller August. Lard was dull and a shade firmer, at $8.05@8.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.20@8.25 seller August. Meats were quiet, and ½c higher, at 6¾@7c for shoulders, 8¾@8¾c for short ribs, 9¾@9¾c for short clear, and 11@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were active and lower, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was less active, and unchanged. Wheat was active and 1¼c higher, closing at $1.16¼ cash, and $1.14¾ seller August. Corn was active and 1c higher, closing at 37c cash, and 38¼@39c seller August. Oats were less active, but ¾@1¼c higher, closing at 29c for cash, and 25½c seller August. Rye was quiet and firm at 60c. Barley was in good demand, and strong at 58@60c. The stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of last week were 723,717 bu wheat; 3,668,347 bu corn; 1,053,099 bu oats; 98,689 bu rye; and 49,160 bu barley; also 36,280 brls flour. Hogs were in active demand, and the market was strong at $4.20@4.65 for poor to extra. There was a good inquiry for cattle at a slight advance on last week's prices, with sales at $3.00@6.50. Sheep ruled quiet and steady.

Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has made an affidavit setting forth his version of the Canadian Credit Mobilier. It does not differ materially from what was previously known, but is closer with a very plain intimation that Mr. G. W. McMullen, of Chicago, blackmailed him, by holding over him in *terrorem* the private letters which Sir Hugh wrote to McMullen and Smith, and which have since been published. It was hard indeed to pay out $350,000 gold to carry the Canadian elections, and then to be compelled to buy his private letters back, and, on top of that, to have them printed in the Montreal *Herald*. This is what he says about McMullen and the letters:

I desire also to state further, with regard to the envelope and papers which it contains, which were placed in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Starnes shortly before my departure for England with the delegation of the Pacific Railway, that upon being informed by me that all negotiations between my former American associates and myself on the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway must cease, large demands were made upon me by Mr. McMullen, based partly upon alleged expenditure by him, and partly upon a claim by him for compensation for his loss of time and services in the promotion of the enterprise so long as he and his friends remained connected with it. These demands at first were of so extensive a character that I declined altogether to entertain them. I was disposed to return to my American associates any money which they might have expended in the matter, and I was ready to compensate Mr. McMullen for the loss of his time and his expenses; but it appeared to me that the sum which he demanded was much greater in amount than all such disbursements and expenses could possibly have reached. I felt naturally that, by trusting to the honor of my correspondents, and writing to them as I did in a manner somewhat inconsiderate, I had placed it in their power to annoy me by the publication of those letters, and I feared that the outcry which might follow their publication in the columns of certain papers which have manifested unceasing hostility to the Canadian Pacific Railway, might injure the prospects of the delegation in England. I therefore authorized an arrangement to be made with Mr. McMullen, by which a sum very much less than his original demands should be paid to him, the greater portion at once, but the remainder, and a considerable portion, on the delivery of the letters to me after the present session of Parliament, should they not be published in the interval.

That was accordingly done. Mr. McMullen received the greater part of the sum agreed to with him, and the remainder was placed in one of those envelopes in the form of a check, the other envelope containing, to the best of my belief, the same letters which have been published in the Montreal *Herald* this morning, together with one or two others which do not appear there, but which would have established the rupture of all negotiations between the Americans and myself; and this arrangement was made on my behalf with Mr. McMullen, without the concurrence or knowledge of any member of the Government, none of whom were aware that the papers had been deposited in the hands of Mr. Starnes.

(Signed) HUGH ALLAN.
Sworn before me at Montreal, this 4th day of July, A. D. 1873. J. L. BEAUDRY, V. P.

GEN. GRANT'S THIRD TERM.

There is nothing very startling about the news which comes from Washington that the party managers have about determined to run Gen. Grant for a third term. It is rather early in the day for casting the Presidential horoscope; but the Republican astrologers will undoubtedly be on the safe side in predicting the renomination of Gen. Grant. They will at least make sure of his favor in the meantime. When Gen. Grant left the army, he entered upon negotiations for the Presidency. During the last campaign there was an account of a consultation that was held at Washington before Gen. Grant consented to accept the first nomination, in which Gen. Rawlins acted for Gen. Grant, and Mr. Forney for the party. It was then represented, according to the story, that Gen. Grant could not afford to give up a life-tenure of his position as General of the United States Army, with a large salary, to accept the office of President for one term, *or even for two terms*. Gen. Grant was then assured, it is said, that his period of Presidential service should not be limited to four years, nor eight years, but that he should be re-elected for a third term at the very least. Whether this story is true or not, it has a certain verisimilitude heightened by the circumstance that the same line of argument was pursued to impress upon the people the *justice* of electing Gen. Grant for a second term. It may be that the doubling of his salary was intended to discount his option on the third term, as he will now receive precisely the same sum of money during his second term as he would have received under the old rate of pay in the two terms which had been promised to him. The effect of the increase, however, is likely to be just the reverse of what it was intended to be, so far as Gen. Grant is concerned. If he had a mortgage on two more terms at $25,000 a year, he is not the sort of man to give a release deed, if he can help it, when double that amount is to be had by holding on to it.

The predicted nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term is natural, therefore, because it has a commercial aspect. It is also natural because he is probably the best living embodiment of the remaining principles of his party. He is its fittest representative. He is conspicuously identified with all the acts, motives, and purposes of the organization. He is the champion salary-grabber. He grabbed more than anybody else. He believed in the grab, lobbied for the grab, signed the grab-bill, and is now engaged in pocketing the grab. The grab of the Congressman is only $7,500 a year; the grab of the President is $25,000 a year, or just ten times that amount. The fitness of Gen. Grant for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party is, therefore, ten times greater than that of any Congressional grabber. Gen. Grant's claims to a renomination were also increased when he became the apologist of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen. He deprecates the investigation. Nothing could come of it, he said, but "blackening the character of some of our best men," and damaging the party accordingly. When Mr. Colfax retired from his joint debate with Oakes Ames, and with Ames's money in his pocket, he immediately got a certificate of good character from the White House. Mr. Bingham had been denounced by his constituents for his operations in Credit Mobilier and his complicity in the back-pay grab, and Gen. Grant at once appointed him Minister to Japan. Gen. Butler had made himself conspicuous as the attorney of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen, and led the advance guard in the fight for back-pay. Thereupon Gen Grant espoused his side as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and is now filling up the Federal offices in that State in Butler's interest. Gen. Grant's peculiar fitness for the Republican nomination does not stop here. He is the chief support of the bogus Kellogg Government in Louisiana. He sustained Durell, and telegraphed Gen. Emory to hold his troops in readiness to enforce the fraud at the point of the bayonet. Shall he go unrewarded for standing firmly by the carpet-baggers? The office-holders will probable answer "No!" There is another reason why the office-holders will rally about Gen. Grant's standard. He does not believe in Civil-Service Reform. Neither do they. Nor does the party. Gen. Grant retains the Caseys and the Cramers, and he appoints the Holdens and the Newmans. This is the kind of men the party want. They are sure of Grant; they could not be so sure of anybody else. It is also intimated that the railroad people, and the monopolists generally, have an abiding faith in Grant, equal to that of the office-holders and party-managers, and that they will throw their influence in his favor.

All things considered, it is obvious that Gen. Grant is the most fitting representative that the Republican party could put in nomination; and it is in every way likely that, if the party-feeling shall be the same three years from now that it is to-day, Messrs. Morton, Conkling, Washburne, Butler, Logan, and the other Presidential aspirants will have to give way to his superior claims. He suits the politicians. He knows how to use the patronage in his hands for the welfare of the party. He makes no speeches and writes no letters. He never vetoes salary-bills. He believes in having a good time. About the only thing that Gen. Grant would be likely to resent at the hands of the party would be a reduction of pay. After all that he has done and continues to do for the party, it is to be hoped that the party will not show itself ungrateful. The third-term idea, at the increased rate of compensation, has certainly received a very good "go off."

POLITICS IN OHIO.

The people of Ohio are now shaping politics with a view to the Gubernatorial election in the fall. The regular Republicans some time since nominated Gov. Noyes. The opposition, which would be formidable enough when united, seems to be disorganized, scattered, and uneven. It consists of four elements: The regular Democracy, which has called a convention for the 6th of August; the Allen County Democrats, who have called a convention at Columbus for the 30th of July; the Liberal Republicans, who are to assemble in convention at the same day and at the same place; and the farmers, who do not yet appear to have taken steps toward an organization of any kind. If all the elements of opposition to the Republican parties were united, there is little doubt that the regular ticket could be defeated. From present indications, however, Gov. Noyes will be easily elected, although it is not so certain that the Republicans will carry the Legislature. The advantages of a thorough and compact organization are always sufficient to defeat the most determined opposition which works.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is anxious to impress upon the people that the only way to bring about harmony is for all the conventions and leaders of the various movements outside of the regular Republican party to withdraw in favor of the regular Democratic Convention, indorse its nominations, and go in for unlimited greenbacks. Worse advice could not possibly be given. The Democratic party really died about twelve years ago. M. Papillon, in his "Physiology of Death," describes the slow and gradual process of the great destroyer,—how it attacks the various functions of organism, shams life after it has fairly set in, and finally reaches the vital part, or the last link between human existence and dissolution. This is the kind of death that the Democratic party has been undergoing. How long must it be before the heart is finally touched? All the rest of the organization has yielded to the attack, and there only remains the faintest pulsation of the heart which keeps the world from burying it out of sight. If the Democratic party of Ohio would decently give up the ghost, there would probably be no difficulty in bringing the reform elements among the people into a common movement. Some of its time-servers, as a matter of course, would go over to the Republican party, where they now naturally belong; but more than as many Republicans, sickened with the corruption and demagogism, would break off and unite with the opposition. It will not be difficult for the Allen County Democracy, the Liberal Republicans, the farmers, and anti-monopolists to meet on common ground, so long as that ground is not tainted with the rank growth of old Democratic follies and prejudices. The fact that they are not already banded together in one movement shows them to be fully as distrustful of the Democratic as they are of the Republican party. If they unite with the old Democratic organization, they will be routed. That party can never command the confidence of the people. The Ohio folk, and those of every other Republican State, will bear with the party that was worthy of their co-operation for so many years, in spite of its present vices and errors, rather than try another party which was dismissed years ago for worse sins. So long as the old party organizations are maintained, the old party leaders must be supported. They are kept up for that purpose. But this is just what the people do not want. The spirit of reform will never find a practical embodiment in Ohio or elsewhere until the professional politicians on both sides, with their salary-grab attachments, are dropped out of sight. How long it will be before the people will take the matter in their own hands, regardless alike of Democratic and Republican parties as they stand, it is difficult to say. The process of new formation is recognizable in various parts of the country in the farmers' organizations, the anti-monopoly conventions, and the independent municipal and local combinations. It would only be progressing backwards for the independent movements in Ohio to unite under the ægis of the Democratic party, no matter how feeble their individual efforts, or how small the chances of success may be in disjointed action.

WOMAN'S WORK.

In contradistinction to the agitations of such leaders of the Woman's Rights movement as Susan B. Anthony, there is eminent good sense in an address recently delivered by Mrs. M. B. Bronson Clark, before the Trustees of the Woman's Centennial Association of America, which has been organized for the purpose of enlisting the services of women in this country in connection with the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876. In the course of her address she set forth the objects of the Association which is seeking to call out the best efforts of the women of this country in industrial pursuits, art, music, scientific works, poetry, essays on art, education, inventions, etc. These are to be the special objects of the Association, and, after the Exhibition is over, the organization is to be kept alive for the purpose of influencing the progress of the country by the co-operation of women. Here is a chance for the elevation of woman which should not be allowed to go unimproved. Here is an opportunity for woman to make her influence felt, not only in the results of her work in every industrial department, but also in removing the political differences which have estranged the two great sections of the country. These desirable results can be all the more readily achieved, inasmuch as the Association is a national one, and will embrace a membership in every State and Territory in the Union. Such a great work as this will do more for the real interests of women than a lifetime of the blind zeal of such reformers as Miss Anthony. This has something tangible and practical about it, and appeals to the skill and industry of women. In the words of Mrs. Clark:

As the Institute through its academies is in France, it is proposed that in democratic form this Association shall ultimately become to the women of America an inspiration and incentive to excellence. If it shall give needed stimulant and a high standard to those in the by-ways and paths of life, then will necessarily follow a reaction which shall reach and affect the daughters of affluence, for nothing is more true than that one part of the State cannot be really benefited without good resulting to the whole. The broad nationality which it is proposed shall characterize the Association will be observed. The opportunity to take part and have a voice in its affairs is presented to every part of the country, from the far North to the extreme South. The women of the land feel more keenly than the men past differences and estrangement. These should give place to that kindly feeling becoming heirs of a common heritage, and having a common destiny. The members of the Association will be most happy to contribute by all means in their power to that end.

The beneficent, and at the same time patriotic purposes of this Association commend it to every woman and to every well-wisher of woman. The women of Illinois, who have been earnest in every good work in times past, should lend the Association a helping hand.

ASIATIC RAILROADS.

The English capitalists are just at present devoting considerable attention to the development of railroad systems in Asia, for the purpose of controlling the whole trade of Asia south of the Russian dominions. In addition to the projects of connecting the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf by way of the Euphrates, the projected railway systems in Hindostan, and Baron Reuter's great Persian concessions, which are really in the interests of England, and to further which the Shah was brought to England as a grand royal advertisement, they have recently held a meeting to promote railway enterprises in China. To carry out their plans, the capitalists propose to furnish rolling stock sufficient to equip ten miles of road, which will be donated to the Emperor of China, as an inducement for him to consent to an extensive network of railroads in his dominions. The railroad questions now pending in Southern Asia are part and parcel of the old struggle between Russia and England for commercial and political supremacy in Asia. Half of the necessary capital for the Chinese roads has already been subscribed and the remainder is ready when wanted. An English writer, dating in China, has recently published some facts bearing upon this question. He asserts that large sections of the Chinese population are unable to obtain the necessaries of life, although they are possessed of minerals sufficient to buy all the cereals raised in China, while other sections are forced to raise crops for their immediate sustenance which are not adapted to their soils,—all for want of railway communication. Meanwhile, the Russians are not slow in their commercial progress. The successful issue of the Khivan campaign, resulting in the conquest of that country, surrounds Bokhara on three sides by Russian frontiers. The commercial highway to Central Asia runs through Bokhara, so that its occupation becomes a necessity. The future movements of the Russians are indicated in a letter from Samarcand to the St. Petersburg *Golos*, which says: "In addition to Bokhara, we shall require the densely inhabited and very rich provinces of Karshi, Hissar, Kundusk, and some others in that quarter. Without the annexation of these districts, Turkestan is worth nothing to us; but a single glance at the map suffices to show that if we extend our frontiers in that direction we shall only be doing what is inevitable. The richest of the really rich parts of Turkestan are perfectly inexhaustible." The inevitable destiny of Southern Asia is to come either under the sway of Russia or England; and, as both these powers are aiming at a commercial supremacy, the attainment of it by either will be a general blessing to the world.

The scheme of reclaiming the great Colorado desert is once more on foot. Some years ago, a bill was introduced into Congress giving those interested in the scheme the grant of certain water rights and privileges, and extensive tracts of land, but it failed. It is now proposed to convert the basin into an inland sea by turning into it the Colorado River at or near Fort Yuma, the same to be used for the purposes of irrigation and navigation, and a party of engineers are already on their way there, backed by San Francisco capitalists, to make the preliminary surveys. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

It is generally, but erroneously, believed that the Colorado desert is an unproductive, sandy waste. The greater portion of the basin possesses an excellent soil, is covered with a stunted growth of mesquite and other trees, and is capable of producing anything the climate will permit, providing it is well watered. The feasibility of introducing an abundance of water for its irrigation from the Colorado River was demonstrated by the surveys made by the original projectors of the scheme of reclamation, and more recently by the surveys of the Texas & Pacific Railway.

In addition to the complete revolution agriculturally which this scheme will make, if successful, it will also undoubtedly change the whole meteorological condition of that country, as the winds blowing across the desert would become charged with moisture, and the southern counties of California, through which this desert stretches, San Diego, San Bernardino, and others, would no longer be exposed to the dry and parching winds which now blow over the desert.

M. Gounod, whose wrath was recently stirred at the plagiarists, who have been stealing his songs and altering the music, is now in hot water with his publishers. Having recently written a song, called "La Siesta," he wished one set of words to be adapted to the music, and his publishers were determined to have another set. Hence arose a feud, which has been raging for a long time. In the heat of the contest, the composer printed some very injudicious statements, reflecting upon his publishers, whereupon they sued him for libel, and recovered a verdict of forty shillings! The Court in its instructions declared its inability to decide between the two sets of words, but remarked that in both there seemed to be "a deal of allusion to shades and flowers and breezes, and all that sort of thing." As "all that sort of thing" is the characteristic of nine-tenths of the songs published now-a-days, M. Gounod seems to have been more nice than wise in offending his publishers to the extent of forty shillings. It is a rather ignominious state of things for the composer of "Faust."

The English scholars are just now lamenting the fact that the old Tabard Inn at Southwark, which was the rendezvous of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, is about to be sold at auction, and will probably be removed, as it stands in the way of the march of modern improvement. Lord Ronald Gower has made a very plaintive appeal to the Government to step in and prevent such a calamity, but, as the Government did not step in to save the Boar's Head at Eastcheap, where old Sir John and Prince Hal used to revel, nor even Shakspeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon, he gets little sympathy. Mr. Lowe, it will be remembered, recently refused to extend any Government aid to the antiquarians in discovering the mythical Ilium. The English Government is decidedly utilitarian. Meanwhile, where is Barnum, that he is not on his way to Europe to purchase the Tabard Inn and all its poetical associations, and set it up in this country?

The foreign dispatches have already announced the death of Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, who, although he has always been more or less connected with European politics, is much better known to the world as a musical composer. He was born at Rome in 1816, and was the son of Stanislas Poniatowsky. In 1843, he was made a Prince of Monte-Rotondo by the Grand Duke Leopold II., of Tuscany. He was twice elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Florence, and was subsequently made Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, London, and Brussels. He made Paris his permanent residence in 1854, but has spent much of his time in London, where he was a great favorite. The latest English papers, June 19, contain announcements of concerts to be given by him in connection with the late visit of the Shah. Among the operas which he composed are: Jean de Procida, Ruy Blas, La Fiancee d' Abydos, Esmeralda, Don Desiderio, La Contessina, and Pierre de Medecis.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* urges the new doctrine of euthanasia, and advocates its dissemination with the hope that the politicians will adopt it. There is a good deal of force in this view of the subject. The object of the Euthanasian Brotherhood is to maintain the right of people who have survived their usefulness to go to the other world after the fashion of the Japanese "Happy Dispatch." In Japan, it has been very successful in ridding the Empire of political nuisances. This country is overrun with them. Every State has a number whom it could spare to its advantage. What a great relief it would be to the whole country if the old political hacks, bummers, and scallawags would but personally apply the euthanasian process! Such an event would realize the truth of one of Darwin's theories in "the survival of the fittest," and give to politics a new and honest element.

It will be remembered that a short time since, the Czar of Russia issued a severe edict against the Russian young women in attendance at the University of Zurich, forbidding their return to Russia. He has now suspended for the present the appointment of women to telegraph-offices, on the ground that the number of women employed in these duties is already too large. It is furthermore stated that women in Russia are now deprived of almost the only means by which they can earn their living, and that even the advantages of a good education are denied them, as there is not a sufficient number of educational establishments in Russia, and, since the Zurich demonstration, they are forbidden to go abroad. The condition of Russia would seem to indicate that it is an excellent missionary field for Miss Anthony.

The dispatches in our last issue contained the announcement that M. Paul Granier de Cassagnac, the Paris editor who recently challenged M. Banc, the unfortunate Communist Deputy, was severely wounded in the duel. Cassagnac is the fighting editor of Imperialism, and has probably fought more duels than any other man in Paris. Now that a low-down Communist has let some of his hot blood out of him, it is to be hoped that he will cool off and feel better, and give his time hereafter to his newspaper duties. Journalism may well be ashamed of such representatives as Cassagnac and Rhett.

The Shah of Persia.

The visit of the Shah of Persia to Europe has given a new interest to the history of his family and country. The story of the Persian Monarchy has been long the study of the most eminent writers. The researches of the present century have led to an almost new history of the great Asiatic States of antiquity, and in this rehabilitation there is much that relates to Persia. When a royal edict is issued, it is generally prefaced with a recital of the Shah's dignities, such as the "Keblih alem, the sovereign whose elevation vies with that of the planet Saturn, to whom the sun serves for a banner, whose splendor equals that of the heavens, whose armies are more numerous than the stars, whose greatness is like that of Jemschid, and whose munificence is like that of Darius; the sovereign who is the inheritor of the throne of the Kaianians, Nasr-ed-din Shah, King of Kings, the son of Kings, the great and mighty and absolute Emperor of Persia."

The individual who is thus particularly described is the fourth monarch of his immediate family, though claiming an inheritance through his predecessors back to the remotest time. The Chaldean Empire, it is claimed, was founded by Nimrod, son of Cush, the grandson of Noah. The family of the present Shah claim a descent from Noah, through Japheth. The Median and Persian States existed before the Assyrian Monarchy, and were, perhaps, contemporaneous with Chaldea. The supposed founder of the Persian Monarchy was Achæmenes, somewhere about B. C. 650. Persia was then tributary to Media. Cambyses, of Persia, who died B. C. 558, was married to a daughter of Astyages, the King of Medes; and his son, Cyrus the Great, born about B. C. 592, overthrew the Median Empire, which then included Assyria. Cyrus conquered Babylon and founded the Persian Empire. He died B. C. 522. His family ruled the Persian Empire until its conquest in B. C. 331 by Alexander the Great. In the division of the Empire of Alexander among his Generals, Seleucus Nicator obtained Babylonia, Media, Persia, and Parthia, and founded the Syrian Kingdom. In B. C. 246, Parthia became an independent kingdom, and a century later conquered Persia. In A. D. 226, the Persians revolted, and the Persian Monarchy was re-established under the Sarsanids family. This dynasty continued to rule in Persia until A. D. 641, when the Saracens of Turkestan, one of the numerous families passing under the general name of Turks, conquered the country. Persia during its independent state had produced several monarchs of distinction. Among these was Chosroes II. the Great, who reigned from 531 to 580. In 1168, Genghis Khan, of the Mougol Tartars, included Persia in his conquest, and his descendants ruled in Persia for several generations. They were succeeded by the family Tamerlane, and by Turcoman rulers, and finally, in 1500, Ishmael, a descendant of the Sheik Suffee, induced a revolt, and established the Saffuvelt dynasty. The first of these, Ismael, was the son of a Kajar mother. The Kajar tribes preserved their tribal organization, under their own Khans, or Chiefs or princes, and in 1722 Path Ali Khan became Chief of all the Kajar tribes in Persia, and in the same year he rescued Ispahan from a siege by the Afghans. The jealousy of the nobles drove the Kajar Chief into retirement, and soon after the reigning Shah was taken prisoner by the Afghans, and abdicated in favor of his son-in-law Mahmud. The Kajar Chief soon organized an army, and expelled the Affghans, and was himself assassinated by an aspirant to the throne. Path Ali Khan left a son, Muhammad Hassan Khan, who conducted for a long time a struggle with Nadir Kuli, an usurper. The latter was killed in 1747, and, during the intervening period, three sovereigns of the old line had nominally reigned. One Kerim Khan, then usurped the throne. Muhammad Hassan Khan, the Kajar Chief, opposed the usurper. In 1781, the Khan of Affghan sent an army into Persia, in which emergency the Kajar Chief drew around him all the Kajar tribes and all the Persians. From these Chiefs he received many presents, including two diamonds, now worn by the present Shah, one the "Sea of Light," weighing over one ounce, and the other "Crown of the Moon," weighing nearly an ounce. Muhammad Hassan Khan prosecuted the war vigorously, expelling the Affghans and defeating the usurper, but in 1797 he suffered great losses, and finally he was killed. He left two sons, Agha Muhammad Khan and Hussein Kuli Khan. The latter was killed a few years later. Kerim, the usurper, continued to rule until 1779, and, while holding Agha Muhammad Khan a prisoner, rendered him unable to have children. Kerim died in 1779, and Agha Muhammad, as the head of the Kajars, began a war for the throne of Persia. He was a hater of all mankind, and his reign, which lasted until 1797, was a succession of the most horrible murders, mutilations, tortures, and cruelty. He murdered all of the living descendants of the preceding dynasty. He, in 1797, was murdered by two of his attendants whom he had marked for strangulation the next day. Thus was the Kajar dynasty enthroned in Persia seventy-six years ago.

The second Kajar Shah was Path Ali Shah, who died in 1834; the third was Muhammad Shah, who died in 1848, and the fourth is the present Shah, who was born in 1883.

The Kajar Shahs seem to be a prolific race. Every male person connected with them is a Prince, or Chief, wearing the title of Khan. Persia is overrun with them. The first Shah, for the reason stated, had no children. He had two sisters. One of these left one son, who is Kan ler Khan. The second Shah Path Ali had 4 legitimate wives, and 154 secondary wives, including permanent as well as temporary residents of the harem. He had 265 children; of these, 159 died in infancy, and 60 sons and 46 daughters lived to mature age. All the sons had children, though not all as many each as their father. The sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons of the second Shah, now very numerous, are all Princes of the blood. The 60 sons alone had 670 children. The number of the children by the daughters is not enumerated, the male line alone being Princes. Muhammad Shah, the third monarch of the line, died in 1848, aged 41 years. He left surviving him only five sons and four daughters, only two of whom were by the same mother. His eldest son is the present Shah, who was born April 24, 1883. The present Shah has lost nine sons and many daughters, who died young; and has three sons and six daughters living. These sons are: 1. Sultan Mas ud Mirza, Zil us-Sultan, born in 1850, Governor of Fars, who has one son and four daughters. 2. Muzafer ud-din Mirza, heir to the throne, born in October, 1851, who has six children. 3. Kamran Mirza, Nasib us-Sultaneh, 17 years of age. Of the six daughters five are married, and several of them have children. The Shah has four regular wives, that is, those to whom he is allied by a marriage ceremony, but the number of others has not been stated. It is stated that in one instance, at least, he has recruited his regular matrimonial charge in Europe. He is accompanied in England by a suite of Princes of the blood and others, numbering about fifty persons.

The territorial area of Persia is 635,963 square miles. The population is between four and five millions, or about that of the State of New York. The annual revenue is about $18,750,000, leaving a surplus of $2,000,000 annually. The Shah owes no debt, and the Treasury is filled with gold and jewels to the value of $30,000,000. He has an army of 151,000 men of all arms. The majority of the people are Mohammedans, but of different sects. The Catholics have several bishoprics, and the Protestant missions have several stations. It is needless to say that the Government is an absolute despotism, but the present Shah evinces a disposition to rise above the indolence which marks the luxury of Oriental nations.

NOTES AND OPINION.

California elects a Legislature in September, and upon the Legislature devolves the choice of a United States Senator. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

There is great activity just now in the matter of organizing Granges in this State. The People's movement is several of the counties have been organized under the most flattering auspices. It would be a novel spectacle if, as the issue of all these movements, the people in a large portion of California should secure the management of their own local affairs and of the Legislature which is to assemble in December should acknowledge no allegiance higher than that of mere party. We should then be in a position to treat on something like terms of equality with that overshadowing monopoly which is everywhere putting the screws to their middle.

—The Placer (Cal.) *Argus* gives voice to the complaints of people of that County on Pacific Railroad extortions, saying:

The railroad company will ere long be brought to realize the fact that when the people rise in their might, they are more powerful than the written law of the land, and will find to their sorrow that there is such a thing as carrying oppression to too great a length.

—The Granges are made up of men of both parties, and the most significant feature of the whole movement is the perfect clearness with which it demonstrates that party lines are weakening and fading out in the West, where the public pulse beats more freely and where men, deducting personal results from party in power. The farmers of the West say in effect that they have adhered to the existing political parties until they have fallen behind the requirements of the time. The party which in future receives their support must be a party of action, of deeds, not merely one with a history. For these and other reasons the recent Fourth of July seems to have meant more in Illinois and the other Western States than in any other part of the country.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.*

—The great producing classes—the farmers and the mechanics—find themselves at the absolute mercy of the money-changers..... In our judgment this movement holds forth the only fair show of saving the public morals and the public liberty. We do not know that it can succeed—we can see real obstacles in the way—the force of this concentrated power of capital in the hands of the few; but it is the only hope.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

—The people of this country are becoming rapidly educated up to a knowledge of the basis on which their liberties and their interests ultimately rest—in an enlightened defining of their rights and a just application of them by the courts. Precedents not founded in right must bow their venerable heads before the intelligent convictions of living actors. The verbiage and the hedging expedients embodied in the idle technicalities of courts must yield to the demands of justice as between equals before the law, irrespective of accidental or social status.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Leader.*

—Labor is entitled to a fair share of the profits arising by its use and combination of labor with capital. Capital is no more entitled to all the profit of labor and capital, less the wages paid to labor, than labor is entitled to all the profits, less the interest paid to capital. As wages are paid to labor, so should interest be paid to capital, and whatever is earned by joint and combined labor and capital above wages and interest should be fairly divided between capital and labor.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

—It is just a trifle comic to read the advice Grant partisans are giving to farmers. "O, we believe in your movement, but be sure and let politics alone." Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, thinks the people should mind their own business, but let politics alone. All the candidates in Minnesota are unanimous that the farmers should let politics alone. Every Postmaster advises them to let politics alone. Every ring about every court-house is sure that they should let politics alone. And the organs too. They have no doubt of it. But how are they to reform an abuse if they let politics alone? How punish the Mobilier folks and back-pay grabbers? How reach the tariff and other monopolies? How reform the currency? How revive the commerce, open markets, and force cheap transportation? How accomplish any valuable result? Is it worth while to parade grief and outrages without doing something to remedy them?—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The Farmers' movement has brought about a change in the action of leading Grant managers. It is now pretty well understood that the Farmers have become tired of the Grant politicians, and intend to throw them overboard at the coming elections. The hand-writing is so visible, that widespread alarm is manifested in the Republican camp. In order to maintain their power, they are disposed to get down on their knees and beg for votes from the men they ridiculed in the most contemptuous manner one year ago.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—This greatest of all monopolies (slavery) having been destroyed through its influence, the Republican party will not cease its efforts until every organization or corporation which interferes with the rights of the citizen, or the legitimate trade and business of the public, has been brought under the control of wholesome and constitutional laws.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—That the Republican party is opposed to the farmers, not even sympathizing with the people in their distress, must be apparent to every one. In order to defeat Republicans from espousing the cause of the people against monopolies, Radical newspapers and leading politicians are stigmatizing the farmers' movement as a "new party movement of Democrats," etc., and, like the corporations, are endeavoring to make it odious, so as to keep Republicans out of it.—*Illinois State Register.*

—Daniel M. Crabb, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., writes the *Blade* that he has always acted with the Democratic party, but is now convinced that it is his duty to vote the Republican ticket—that the Democratic party is no longer an advocate of correct principles. Believing the Republican party to be true to the principles which form the foundation of our free institutions, he will hereafter act with that party.—*Toledo Blade.*

—There never has been such a bold strike to perpetuate dishonesty and corruption in power, as the nomination of Carpenter for Governor of Iowa by the Republican party. The man or party that will attempt to hold Carpenter up to honest people, must be steeped in party corruption to such an extent as to deserve the severest censure, and an overwhelming defeat at the ballot-box.—*Page County (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The day when a Republican is compelled to vote for "a bad man or incompetent one" because "simply because he is on the Republican ticket is not a day of this year of grace 1873.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register.*

—In the main the Iowa Republican platform is good enough, but the same rule that they have used to measure the opposition will do to try them. The fourth resolution does not fit the bill, and the sixth lets U. S. Grant slip through. The eighth resolution is splendid and we indorse it. With the exception of Carpenter, who heads the ticket, they made good nominations.—*Oskaloosa (Iowa) Reform-Leader.*

—The Republicans of Iowa have taken the right ground, when they declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of bad men to office, whether they be nominees of the Republican party or not. The man who fails to do it in Iowa or any other State, is as false to the true principles of Republicanism as he is to those of hon

ON THE ROCKS.

Additional Details of the Wrecking of the City of Washington.

The Statement of the Purser---An Exceedingly Foggy Passage---No Sun or Stars in Eight Days.

Probability that the Steamship will Be Floated and Repaired.

To the Associated Press.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—The tug-boat Daisy, of Liverpool, N. S., arrived here this morning with Henry Mahan, the purser of the Inman steamship City of Washington, from whom the following particulars of the shipwreck are gleaned.

The City of Washington sailed from Liverpool, Eng., on the 24th of June, and from the time of leaving that port until the vessel struck on the west side of Port Le Bear, on the western coast, neither sun nor stars had been seen, so that it was impossible to obtain observations during the entire passage, in order to ascertain the position of the ship.

When the steamer struck, about 2 o'clock on Saturday, the fog was so dense that no objects could be seen three yards ahead. Everybody on board supposed that the vessel was proceeding on her way to New York, and the only intimation to the contrary was a heavy grating sound as the vessel was driven over the rough bottom of the shoals where she now lies. The steamer was going at the rate of about nine knots when she struck. There was no excitement on board at the time. Everybody was perfectly calm, and Capt. Phillips and the officers and crew immediately set about lowering the boats and getting the passengers on shore, of whom there were 28 in the cabin and 481 in the steerage. In the meantime guns were fired from the stranded ship, and, in answer to them men came alongside in small boats, from whom the first intimation was obtained as to the locality where the vessel had been driven. Fortunately the sea was calm, and the distance from the mainland only about a quarter of a mile. All the boats were speedily launched and manned, and in three hours from the time of the disaster every soul on board was landed at Port Le Bear, where the inhabitants busied themselves in providing temporary accommodations for the passengers and crew. All the passengers' luggage and effects, the ship stores, etc., were also saved and landed.

The ship is lying on an even keel, as if riding at anchor. There is about fifteen feet of water, at high tide, on the shoal. The engine-room is full of water, which ebbs and flows through it, and it is supposed that a hole was stove in the bottom beneath the engine-room. The second deck is pretty clear of water, but below that the ship is full.

The fog did not "lift" till yesterday morning, when, for the first time, it was seen that the vessel had narrowly escaped total and immediate destruction, with the probability of severe loss of life. The distance between the port bows of the ship and Little Gull Rock was only about 200 yards. How she escaped in the dense fog is marvelous, and all on board, passengers and crew, are deeply thankful. In the direction that the ship was steering, along the dangerous western coast of this province, her escape from destruction on the reefs and sunken rocks, so plentifully sprinkled along the coast, was simply providential. There is no theory offered to account for the ship's deviation, though it is a fact that no observations had been taken from the time of leaving Liverpool to the moment of the disaster.

The place where the steamer is stranded is inside of Little Gull Rock, or what is properly known as Gull Rock Bar. This is distant from Lockport (the nearest port) twenty miles, and from Halifax about eighty miles, in latitude 43° 59 min. north, longitude 65° 66 min. west.

The cabin passengers have been comfortably accommodated in houses at Port Le Bear, while, for the steerage passengers and crew, tents and awnings, made from the ship's sails, have been erected on the shore, where they have been comfortably attended to since the landing. The agents of the company here have chartered a steamer to bring the passengers and crew to Halifax. She sailed for the wreck at daylight this morning, and will probably return to-morrow afternoon. The passengers will be forwarded to their destination by the most expeditious routes. Instructions to that effect have been sent to the agents here.

It is not correctly known whether the ship will prove a total loss or not. It is thought that all the cargo will be got out in a damaged state. Divers and wreckers, with their gear, will leave here immediately for the wreck.

A feeling of intense relief pervades this community since the lives have been saved, but a second Atlantic calamity has been averted.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8—Evening.—Very little further is received from the wreck of the City of Washington. The passengers are supplied with cooked provisions from the ship. It is expected she will get off if the weather continues favorable. There is great anxiety among the passengers for the arrival of the M. The cargo, which sailed from this port this morning for the wreck.

The officers of the ship report that no observation had been taken for eight days. When the ship first struck, there were only a few feet of water over the bar, the tide being low, but the water came in through the hole knocked in the ship's bottom, and now there are over ten feet of water in the hold. It will be impossible to ascertain the extent of the steamer's injuries until the cargo is taken out, but it is hoped that the hole can be plugged, and the vessel floated and repaired. She has a full general cargo, part of which is very valuable.

Begged Islands received the name from the rough nature of that part of the coast. Several ships have been wrecked at different times within three or four miles on either side of where the City of Washington lies. The most notable of these was the transport Emulous (when several lives were lost), the steamer Pactolus, from this city bound to St. John, N. B., and the Philadelphia ship Hezekiah Williams. There are two lighthouses on these islands, each distant about 2 miles, one to the east and the other to the west of Le Bear Bar, but these are, of course, no protection in the daytime, or in foggy weather, and fog-horns, bells, or steam whistles have not been placed there to warn approaching vessels of their danger. In the present instance it is said that, although the shore was so near that one might almost have tossed a biscuit on it, still the fog was so dense that the land could not be seen. Capt. Sheridan, a submarine diver at this city, has charge of the recovery of the goods from the ship.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The seventh annual convention of the National Amateur Press Association will occur at the Sherman House to-day.

Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, held Peter Dole for further examination in $800 bail, for not taking out a retail liquor license.

The picnic of the Union Catholic Library Association will come off at Tracey Grove to-day, and will be, weather permitting, a very enjoyable affair.

The ladies of All Saints' Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth and Carpenter streets will give a social party in the basement of the church this evening.

Johannah Kinney, who was arrested by Detective Bridges for stealing a set of furs, was yesterday morning held for trial by Justice Banyon, in $500 bail.

Charles St. Clair and Willie Johnson, two notorious thieves, were fined $100 each by Justice Banyon yesterday, on the charge of vagrancy. They took a ride in the Black Maria.

Templar Lodge, No. 440, I. O. O. F., meet in their hall corner of Washington and Desplaines streets this evening, for work in the initiatory degree. All brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

The dedication a new Odd Fellows' hall, at No. 854 Halsted street, and the institution of Silver Link Lodge, No. 621, will occur to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the order.

A team of horses attached to a fine carriage ran away, from the corner of Clark and Monroe streets yesterday afternoon. They were stopped on Monroe, near LaSalle street, but the carriage was badly damaged. A lady, who was the only occupant, was badly stunned. The driver was thrown from his seat, but was not much hurt.

Charles Wilson, Wenfield Gardner, and R. C. Marshall, three burglars, the first two being implicated in robbing Judge Williams' house, at Hyde Park, and the latter having operated in in Wood's Hotel, were sent up to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Banyon, in bail of $500 each.

A correspondent writes to inquire whether the Northwestern University has united with the Chicago University in the support of the law school in this city. It is understood that both institutions will contribute equally to the law school in question, and reap equal advantages.

T. A. Selover, of the firm of R. G. Case & Co., who was arrested on a charge of rape, on a warrant sworn out by a Mrs. Pisaki, from Justice Haines' Court, was released from custody yesterday, the lady withdrawing the charge and paying the costs thereof. It is alleged that a large sum of money was offered her to hush up the matter. How much she received is not stated.

F. M. Hale's barn, in the rear of No. 60 West Polk street, was broken open on Monday night. A valuable mule, a fine set of harness, and a buggy were stolen. The thief was evidently not an adept. Yesterday morning Officer Martin Hayes arrested a man named Redding, on West Madison street, who was trying to dispose of the property.

The depot reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Depot, has just been opened. During the first week it had 479 visitors. The management wish to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-seven volumes from Isaac A. Pool, Esq., and a number of fine plants from his greenhouse besides.

The alarm from Box 126, at 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by a small fire on the fourth floor of the building No. 152 North Water street, occupied by Easterbrook & Camp, corrugated iron dealers. The fire originated in an overheated furnace. Damage, $10; insured.

At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Morris Malone fell dead on the sidewalk fronting 1094 South Halsted street. Deceased was a single man, 35 years old. His body was taken to the Morgue by Officer Andrew Barrett. The Coroner will find out the cause of his death to-day.

The trial of williams, the alleged incendiary, was concluded before Justices Boyden and Daggett yesterday afternoon. J. H. Burns and E. S. Barker appeared for the plaintiff, and Greely & Johnson for Williams. No additional evidence was offered. The prisoner was finally discharged. His friends, fearing that he would be re-arrested, had him driven away behind a swift horse after his discharge.

Property-owners in the vicinity of No. 194 State street are complaining of a violation of the fire ordinance, and demand immediate action by the police authorities and the Board of Public Works. Their ground of complaint is that a frame building 100 feet long and 15 feet high is being erected at that number. What do the authorities mean by such conspicuous negligence?

The Humboldt Park Residence Association will give a family picnic in Humboldt Park to-morrow afternoon, special invitations to which have been issued. Every arrangement has been made to make this the finest picnic of the season. Should it rain to-morrow, the picnic will occur on Friday. A small table will be spread over each of the lots owned by Messrs. Sullivan & McClure.

The Exposition Committee were to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but did not on account of a misunderstanding in regard to the time, a quorum not being present at any one hour. It may be stated, however, that everything is running smoothly, that the building is rapidly going up, and that nearly all the space is asked for already. Mr. Crain, who is now in Paris, talks of bringing over a large panorama, and adding it to the attractions of the exposition.

A correspondent writes; "Is there not an ordinance already in existence prohibiting scavengers from exposing the contents of their carts while passing through the streets, as well as calling for water-tight boxes? If so, who are the proper authorities to attend to the enforcement of the same?" The police, in the answer, and of course the ordinance is not enforced. Why does not our correspondent rap for an officer when he sees an exposed cart, and call upon that worthy to make an arrest?

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Henry Crawford, 2-story and basement brick, 37x87 feet, Calumet avenue; Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, 1-story brick, 818x70 feet, corner of Union and Desplaines streets; Paul Anderson, 2-story and basement brick, 110x40, five tenements, Erie street; George Webster, 3-story and basement brick, 40x44 feet, Nos. 223 and 225 Ohio street; A. Junker, 3-story and basement stone front, 28x70 feet, No. 517 North LaSalle street; H. G. Loomis, 3-story and basement stone front, 90x40 feet, South Park avenue.

The Board of Public Works awarded the following contracts yesterday: For the superstructure of the Twelfth street viaduct, to the American Bridge Company, at $4.49 per ton; for paving the intersections of Lake street, to McBean Brothers, at $1.55 a square yard; for furnishing sewer pipes, to N. A. Williams, at prices heretofore given. The Board opened bids for filling and paving the intersections of West Lake street, from the viaduct to Halsted street; North LaSalle street, from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue; Kinzie street, from Canal to Wells; and for furnishing lumber for the use of the street department. No contracts were awarded.

The body of a man named David Condon was found in Magazine Slip on Monday morning. When last seen, on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, he left Sheridan's saloon, at the corner of Halsted and Twenty-second streets, to go home. It is supposed that he went east, instead of west, the direction of his house. No mark of violence was found on his body, and in his pockets were $4 in currency. The jury at the Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict of death from drowning. Condon leaves a wife and three children. It is supposed that intoxication caused him to walk into the water.

At 2 o'clock last Monday night, Anton Sohl, a disheartened German, swallowed a cup of poison, at his residence on Elkgrove avenue, between North and Wenbannia avenues. He did it intentionally, and by 9 o'clock was dead. All night long his terror-stricken wife and three children watched over his dead body. He left a note bidding them good-bye in tender terms, and said that continued ill-health and no work had driven him to desire death. Mrs. Sohl, being ignorant of American customs, the family having removed to this country from Germany but six months ago, did not report her husband's death to the police. It was accidentally learned yesterday afternoon. The family are in very reduced circumstances, and must subsist on the charity of others. The rash man was 42 years old.

The corner-stone of a Jewish Synagogue, which is to be erected on a lot of rather circumscribed domensions, on the east side of Pacific avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets, was laid yesterday afternoon, with all the ancient ceremony peculiar to the Hebrew faith. The greater portion of the day was devoted to the work, and a large number of persons took part. A high board fence, with a door in it, protected them from the gaze of passers-by on the street, and made the payment of a dollar admission fee necessary. Quite a large sum of money was raised in this way, and will be added to the fund with which the church is to be built. Another strange feature of the occasion was the sale of the corner-stone at auction. The person bidding the largest amount of money, and having the stone "knocked down" to him, was supposed to get the worth of his money in the conscionsness of having done a charitable act. When our reporter left, the price of the stone was between $200 and $300, and was still raising. There were plenty of refreshments within the inclosure, and the greater number of the people remained during the day and paid for their eating and drinking in preference to going home. The money taken in in this way was no small amount of the day's receipts.

A horrible affray occurred in New York on July 4, in the apartments of Mrs. Hart, No. 252 West Forty-seventh street, New York. It appears that the lady's husband resides in this city, the two having been separated by some domestic quarrel. Robert Best and Martin Golden, with others, were present when Mrs. Hart read a letter recently received from her husband. The letter contained an invitation to reconciliation, and an exciting discussion arose between the representative friends of the husband and wife whether she should rejoin him or not. All had been drinking, and from words they came to blows. Best, a brother of Mrs. Hart, assaulted Golden, who drew a knife and rushed toward his antagonist. Mrs. Hart, with her babe in her arms, threw herself between the combatants. The blow intended for Best fell on the child's throat, cutting it in a horrible manner. Golden was committed to await the result of the child's injuries, which are believed to be fatal, and Best was held for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

In THE TRIBUNE yesterday, a call was made to the charitable ladies of the city to minister to the wants of Mrs. Cooley, the wife of one of the unfortunate men who fell from the roof of the depot building on the day of the Jubilee. The item has caused a gentleman to write a communication to this paper which should produce an explanation. He states that he was present at the time the accident occurred. A collection was immediately taken up by two gentlemen for the families of the two men. When he last saw these men, just before rehearsal was over, they had a stove-pipe hat filled with currency, some of the donations amounting to $5. Our correspondent contributed a dollar himself. He avers that he has found out that the amount raised was upwards of $300. The two gentlemen said they were collecting under the orders of Messrs. Carpenter and Sheldon. As nothing has been heard of this very generous impromptu contribution since that time, would it not be just as well for Messrs. Carpenter and Sheldon, as well as the collectors, to give an account of their voluntary stewards-ship. The donors would "like to know, you know."

A great deal of fuss has been made over the fact that two German gentlemen had a fist fight, on Monday afternoon, in the banking house of Meadowcroft Brothers. The combatants were Paul Rothbarth, President of the Composition Granite Company, and Louis Gustschow, an insurance man, and proprietor of the Lake Swimming School. Such fights occur every day. Indeed, much worse ones are passed by unnoticed, save by the crowd which gathers around the pugilists. But this fight was participated in by two prominent gentlemen of the German aristocracy. Aristocracy seldom fights, with fists. It uses weapons of human invention. Not that aristocracy has cowardly blood in its veins. Oh no; but because its hands would get soiled and its clothes disarranged. Therefore, when it fights it fights afar off, and shoots or takes thrusts with a sword. But these German gentlemen fought with their fists. Therefore, having departed from a notable practice among gentlemen of their class, they have been much written about and even interviewed. Of course the affair was disgraceful to both parties. Their reasons for engaging in it were purely imaginative. Being disgraceful, the affair may as well be dismissed by saying that Gustschow was badly abused, and will remain in his house for some days, because he does not wish his friends to see the long stripe of court-plaster which ornament his countenance.

EDUCATION AT HYDE PARK.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education of Hyde Park was held on Monday evening. All the members were present. The resignation of Lucy J. Rider was presented and accepted with regrets. The petition of residents at Brookline for more school accommodations was referred to Messrs. Binford, Healy, and Barker, who are also to report on the condition and necessities of the schools in the south end of the District. The Board expressed a desire to furnish ample school facilities as fast as growing necessity demanded, but on account of the large demands on tax-payers, will feel compelled to give preference to those localities whose school lots may be donated, as has been done in other parts of the district. The communication of Geo. Sherwood & Co. on Readers, was referred for investigation to Messrs. Remmer, Binford, and Barker. On their petition, the lady teachers were allowed full pay for one week's services that had been deducted from the beginning of the year. Janitors, and other small bills to the amount of $2552.55 were ordered paid. Elections and adjustment of the salaries of teachers for the ensuing year were then made as follows:

Principal and Superintendent, F. N. Haskell	$3,000
First Assistant Bessie B. Huntington	800
First Assistant Maria A. Wall	800
Mrs. S. A. Parsons	700
Miss Stockwell	700
Woodlawn School, Miss Fleming	700
Brooklina School, Miss M. Foote	700
South Park School, Mrs. Miller	700
Parkside School, deferred	700
German teacher, Prof. Hassenpflug, same as last year	800
Drawing teacher, deferred	800
Janitor High School, Lyman Riley (to December)	400

Master Faulkner was admitted to the High School.

Adjourned to Monday, July 21.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 8.

Since our last review nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet so long prevalent, or to materially vary the character of the market, not only for the leading staples, but for nearly all articles enumerated in the list. While business is more or less depressed in all departments, the depression is not greater than is customary at this season of the year, and in fact, the distribution, although mainly in small parcels, makes a fair aggregate, and shows a respectable increase in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The prospects here with the past few days of heavy rains are more favorable. Indications of an early opening of the fall trade, and, as stocks in the hands of retailers are remarkably light, the coming season promises to be an active one for our jobbers. The results of the semi-annual inventory that will be satisfactory, our wholesale merchants having succeeded in working their stocks down to a comparatively low point without allowing them to deteriorate in point of assortment and general attractiveness.

Jobbers' trade continues quiet, with little or no variation in prices. While the market is well supplied with goods, both of domestic and foreign manufacture, there is no considerable overstock, and stocks are held with considerable firmness. The following from the New York dry goods market is from the *Bulletin*: "The results of the semi-annual stock-taking are beginning to ooze out, and although here and there a house may be found with which the result is not what it should have been fairly satisfactory, it is feared that, on the whole, the past six months' business has been far from profitable, and, in some cases, utterly discouraging. The extreme backwardness of the spring, and the severity of the weather throughout the whole country during the year, diverted a considerable portion of the trade which usually comes to this city to the large jobbers in the interior, who were thus enabled to absorb a much smaller quantity of the heavy goods with which they have seemed in this centre. The market for cotton goods has developed no new features, except that a few makes of shirtings, etc., are now more firmly held by the jobbers, but prices are mainly unchanged. So soon as the goods opened by the agents may be looked for, and some medium grades of bleached shirtings, as well as certain brands of three and four yard brown cottons, will probably be somewhat advanced in price, but in opposition no material changes are looked for in the immediate future."

QUOTATIONS.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	13½	Pacific Mills D, 4-4	13
Atlantic H, 4-4	12	Cabot A, 4-4	13½
Atlantic D, 4-4	12	Cabot W, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 4-4	13½	Agawam F, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	11
Stark A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	9½
Nashville, 36 in	12	Hosier, 4-4	10
Nashville, 30 in	11	Utica C	8½
BROWN DRILLINGS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	15	Dwight Star, 4-4	14
Nashua E, 36-in	13½	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	12½	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14	Newmarket, 4-4	11½
Pepperell B, 36-in	12½	Massachusetts D B	11½
Pepperell O, 33-in	11½	Massachusetts R	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Fink	12½	Garner Fancy	9½
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9
Cocheco Fancy	11½	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	9½ to 10½
Richmond Fancy	10½	Mallory Fancy	11
American Fancy	10½	Manchester Purple	11½
Pemgrus Fancy	10½	Manchester	11
Gloucester	10½	Wanesuita Fancy	7½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14	Amoskeag	14
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	14½	Rockport	12½
Pequot satteens	12½	Columbian	11½
Lasenia	13	Indian Orchard	12
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7½	Slater's Paper	8½
Washington	7½	Manville paper	9½
High colors, 1 extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22	Blackstone, AA	13½
Lyman, do	21	Cabot	12
New York Mills	19½	Dwight Star	11½
Wamsutta	13½	Western Produce	13
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langdon, GB	19	Gold Medal	12½
Fruit of the Loom	16	Semper Idem	11½
Lonsdale	14	Green H	9½
Androscoggin, L	15	Green, G	12½
Androscoggin, Xc	15		
Hillsville	15		
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35	Methuen, AA	18
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	23
Amoskeag, ACA	20	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	16
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	15c
Amoskeag, D	18	Pacific	15c
		Swift River	13½
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25	Warren, AXA	23½
Amoskeag	21	Warren, BB	20½
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17½

Otis, AXA	22½	Raymaker	14
Otis, BB	20½	Boston	12½
Otis, CC	17½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-8	23½	Whittenton, A	18
Amoskeag, 6-8	18	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 5-4	17	American, 6-8	18
Uncasville, A	14	American, 5-8	13½
		WARP.	
Stanford white	37½	Peerless	37½
Rockford, GGG	25	Red River, colored	25
Reaper City	24		
GARNETTINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.20	Higgins	$1.20
Crossley's	1.45	Roxbury	1.22½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.33½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smith's & Sanford's	1.45
Venetians.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	85@75c
Belgrade	.85	Union	80@60c
		Hemp.	
Common plain	22½@17½	Twilled and sq. yarn	.35c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	25c	China matting 6-4	30c
American common	22c	China matting 8-4	32c
American best	25c	China matting 6-4	40c
Red and wh. check 4-4	25c	Red and wh. check 6-4	45c
Red and wh. check 6-4	40c		
TWINES.			

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domet, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 8.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, lath, and shingles for the past week, and the corresponding time one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Lumber, m	1,197	1,763	1,727	1,673
Shingles, m	18,997	5,414	8,299	10,985
Lath, m	2,721	3,147	2,155	1,164

During the past week, the country demand for lumber at the yards, as well as the docks, has fallen off considerably. This is due partly to the interruption caused by the Fourth, but mainly on account of the higher freights which took effect on the 1st. The country dealers have been laying in large stocks of lumber for the last few weeks in anticipation of the advance, and the probability is that, for the next few weeks, at least, trade will be rather quiet. The receipts of cargo lumber have been quite large, especially during the last few days. The first of the week the rates were quite firm, but the Fourth interfered with trade during the latter half, and the large fleet offering yesterday, caused a weak and depressed feeling. The demand has been mainly from city dealers, though there has been some inquiry from the extreme points of the northern and western lines of railway. Prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Good boards and strips at $16.00@18.00; joists and scantling, $16.00@20.00; coarse mixed cargoes, $9.50; shingles, $3.00; lath, $2.00.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Ludington, 120 m mill-run at $9.50 for joists and scantling, and $15.00 for balance. Schr Gilbert, from Ludington, 175 m mill-run boards and strips at $14.00. Schr Freeman, from Ludington, 120 m joists and scantling at $9.00. Schr Madison, from White Lake, 90 m coarse mixed at $8.50, Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 490 m "A" shingles at $3.00. Sold by Arnold Carter.

Cargo schr Tustain, from Ludington, 130 m feet joist and scantling at $9.50; 150 m lath at $2.00. Cargo schr Driver, from Ludington, 65 m feet common strips and boards at $10.00; 60 m feet joists and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr Peoria, from Manistee, 160 m feet joist and scantling at $9.50. Sold by E. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 500 m "A" shingles at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Mullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Lumber rules dull and lower all round. Following are the quotations:

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $1.00; Muskegon, $1.75 @1.87½; Oconto, $2.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75@1.87½.

AT SEA PORTS.

The yard trade has been rather quiet the past week, the break in the wet, and the advance in freights having lessened the interior demand. There has been no change in prices. We quote:

First clear	$23.00@$25.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	40.00 @42.00
Picket-flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	32.00 @34.00
Common siding	26.00 @28.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	32.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	28.00 @30.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, and timber, second	28.00 @30.00
Joist and scantling, 16 to 24 feet	14.00 @16.00
Joist and scantling, 12 to 24 feet	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, split	14.00 @16.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @20.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.37
No. 1 sawed shingles	2.25 @ 2.37
A Star	3.25 @ 3.37
Drawing teacher, deferred	3.12½@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Black Walnut — Common, $60.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $30.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@ 25.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $32.00@40.00; common, $16.00@26.00; cull, $10.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Cherry—Clear, $60.00@80.00; common, $18.00@28.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $25.00@30.00; common, $20.00@ 25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $20.00@25.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@ 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@ 25.00; cull, $10.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@ 25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Florida red cedar, per cut ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 60c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Money was easy at 3@4. Sterling was strong and higher at 109¼ net for 60 days, and 110¼@110¾ for sight. The offering of the remainder of gold coin for export on Wednesday to the amount of $500,000, besides which $150,000 in silver bars will be shipped.

Gold was active and higher, advancing from 115¼ to 115¾, closing at 115¾@115⅞. Loans, ¼@¾ per cent. Clearings, $41,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $431,000. Customs receipts, $465,000.

Governments were strong, with an upward tendency, and an unsatisfied demand from foreign bankers.

State bonds ruled quiet.

Stocks were quite active, with more important changes than for some time. The market opened strong, and during the early part of the day prices advanced ¼@¾ per cent, but in the late dealings there was a general decline, owing to free realizing. Erie and Northwestern were exceptionally weak throughout. The chief fluctuations were: Erie, 93¼@ 96¾; Northwestern, 71, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 90¾@ 91¾; Western Union, 84½@ 85¾; Rock Island, 110¾, 111½, 110¾; New York Central, 106¾, 106¼, 106¾; Wabash, 69¾, 70¾; Union Pacific, 28¾, 27¾; Harlem, 128½, 129¾; St. Paul, 81½, 82¾; do. pf., 89¾, 92¾; C. C. & I. C., 28¾, 30¼, 29; Fazeaus, 110¾, 111, 110¾; Lake Shore neglected at 96¾@96.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	118
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	117¼
Coupons, '64	117¾	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65	118¾	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¾	New 5s	114¾
		STATE BONDS.	
Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	48
Tennessee, old	80¾	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessee, new	60	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	60		
		STOCKS.	
Canton	50	St. Paul pfd	72¾
Western Union	84¾	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	32	Wabash pfd	92
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	76	Terre Haute	11
American Express	49¾	Terre Haute pfd	32
United States Ex	70	Chicago & Alton	92
Pacific Mail	91¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	106¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Erie	61¾	C. C. & C.	92
Erie pfd	93	C. R. & Q.	102
Hudson	120	Lake Shore	97
Harlem	130	Indiana Central	29
Michigan Central	90	Illinois Central	109¼
Pittsburgh	97¾	Union Pacific stocks	27¾
Northwestern	69¾	Union Pacific bonds	104¾
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	110¾	Del. Lack. & Western	96½
N. J. Central	103¾	B., H. & Erie	24
St. Paul	83¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, Ilinois, 25s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 10s 8d@11s 3d; white, 11s 9d; club, 12s 2d@ 12s 4d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 62s. Lard, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—3:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 10s 8d@11s 3d; white, 11s 7d@11s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, July 8—3 p. m.—Consols for money, 93¾@93¾; account, 93¾@93¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 94¾ @95; do of '67, 93¾; new 5's, 93¾; Erie, 40. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £194,000.

Tallow, 42s 6d.

PARIS, July 8.—Five-twenties of '65, 95¾.

PARIS, July 8.—Rentes, 56f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 8¾@8⅝d; Orleans, 9@9¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, American, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average quality, 11s 7½@11s 9d; club do, 12s 2½@12s 4d; red spring, 10s 8d@11s 3d; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 25s@26s. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

Cheese, 62s. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d; short ribs, 36s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 93,000 qrs; American, 49,000 qrs. Receipts of corn the same time, 10,000 qrs, all American.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 72 cars, including 1604 head reported arriving; 1,600, Total for the week, 4,926. The market opened slow; sellers and buyers standing apart ½c; holders asking ½c higher than last week's closing prices. Some few sales were made at an advance of ½c. Sixty car-loads were left over from last week. 200 were disposed of. Sales: 120 Illinois steers, 1,015@1,345 lbs, $5.12½@$6.15¼; 205 Ohio steers, 907@1,383 lbs, $4.37½@$5.25; 43 Tex as steers, 880@1,020 lbs, $4.25@5.00; 71 Missouri steers, 1,088@1,120 lbs, $5.25@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600; total for the week, 4,600. The market has not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 801; total for the week, 5,701. The market was flat this morning, buyers and sellers being widely apart. No sales. Yesterday, 1,300 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 180 @$4.60 lbs, sold at $4.65@4.75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Business continues very quiet with the jobbers in all branches. The commission houses are generally dull, but heavy woolens are in fair demand by the clothiers at steady prices. Jersey and flannel cloths are dull. Cassimeres are moving pretty well. Cotton goods rule at easy in price. Four-yard brown sheetings are held more firmly by the jobbers. Fancy hosiery and knitted goods for the fall are being ordered. Italian cloths for linings are in better request and firm. Foreign goods rule dull.

Boston Live-Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, July 8.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,013. There was a little better feeling in choice cattle, and prices ruled firm, with sales of choice at $10.00@ 10.25; extra, $9.00@9.75; first quality, $8.00@8.62; second quality, $7.00@7.75; third quality, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,304. Market dull, but the light supply kept prices from declining. Lambs were at last week's figures. Sales of wool sheep, in lots, at $

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 8.

Finances and trade in this market continue dull. Money is in abundant supply, and though the banks maintain their regular rate of discounts at 10 per cent, they would, in many instances, be glad to loan part of their surplus funds on short time at 8 per cent. Business in the mercantile lines of trade is dull, and in some instances this is traceable to the effects of the new railroad law. The recent storms have had some slight effect to stiffen the prices of grain, though possibly the belief that all prices are down to about the "hard pan," may have something to do with the better feeling.

New York exchange was freely sold to-day at par.

THE PRO RATA MISTAKE.

It is beginning to be apparent that the pro rata freight law for railroads in this State was a great mistake; that instead of being simply a law to prevent discriminations in favor of individual shippers, it is in effect a law to prohibit competition, a law to make exorbitant freights between points where it would be to the interest not only of the railroads but of the whole country to make exceptionally low ones, in order to foster special trades and industries that will be unable to live without such aid. To say nothing about the damaging effect of high freights on coal, grain, lumber, etc., etc., there is a large class of staple goods, like salt, iron, brick, stone, lime, and fifty other articles, on which merchants make scarcely any profit, even when they buy in large quantities, and for the transportation of which they must take advantage of some time when freight is low and markets low to get a special rate on account of an exceptionally large shipment. At certain times in the year freight is scarce in both directions of a railroad's line. At others, it is abundant in one direction and scarce in the other, and vice versa. The direction in which the most empty cars are going is the one in which a railroad can afford to carry the cheapest, but the amount of freight it offers will be small. Under the pro rata law a railroad company can at some seasons afford to carry freight over its road in some particular direction for a price that would be no inducement at other times. The fact that a company can afford to carry a certain lot or a certain class of freight over its road for a certain unexceptionally low price at some particular time, does not prove that it can afford to carry for the same price the whole year round, or even for a whole month. Ships and steamboats sometimes take large lots of freight for a very little over the out of pocket handling, but that does not prove that they can afford to do it always. Of course, when the railroad companies make their pro rata freight tariff in accordance with the new law, they will not make it on the basis of the exceptionally low rates made in such cases as above referred to, but, in order to protect themselves against a great loss, will necessarily make their tariffs on a basis that will cut off all such low freights and special rates. This leaves them no liberty to meet emergencies or to encourage trades that would eventually increase so as to be profitable to both the shipper and the railroad.

RAILROAD STATISTICS FOR 1872-4.

The Railroad Manual of the United States for 1873-4 has just been issued by the Messrs. Poor. The following figures from it will give some idea of the colossal proportions to which the railroad interests of this country have grown.

The total cost of the railroads of the operations of which are given for the past year, is $3,129,423,057, made up of $1,617,844,128 of capital stock, and $1,511,578,944 of various forms of indebtedness, chiefly of bonds maturing at distant periods. The capital stock amounted to 52.18 per cent, and the debt to 47.85 per cent of the total cost. The cost of these roads per mile was $48,316. The gross earnings for the year were $678,241,055, of which $133,809,970, or 20 per cent, was received for the transportation of passengers, and $340,231,785, or 73 per cent, for the transportation of freight, including under this head the small amount received from "miscellaneous sources." The receipts per mile were $9,392. The net gain of earnings to population was $11.76 per head. The operating expenses for the year were $307,486,682, or 65 per cent of the gross receipts, leaving $165,754,373, or 35 per cent, as net earnings. The percentage of gross receipts to the total cost of the roads was 15 per cent; of net earnings, 5.3 per cent. The amount paid in dividends was $64,418,151, or 3.91 per cent of the aggregate capital stock. The balance of net earnings, $191,838,222, was equal to 6.70 per cent on the aggregate indebtedness of the roads.

"The earnings of the railroads of the several sections differed, of course, very greatly, the most productive lines being those embraced in the groups which include the New England and the Middle States. The railroads of New England earned, during the past year, $48,519,884—being $10,686 per mile, and $13.49 per head of population. Their total cost was $230,604,794, of which 55.94 per cent was represented by capital stock. Their cost per mile was $50,418. Their gross earnings were 21.1 per cent of their cost, their net earnings $14,486,418, and at the rate of 6.36 per cent of their total cost. The dividends paid amounted to $8,569,977, or 6.84 per cent on the aggregate capital stock of $125,-212,748.

"The cost of the railroads of the Middle States was $922,700,714, or $79,427 per mile, of which 60.56 per cent was represented by capital stock. Their earnings were $169,305,702, being $14,565 per mile, and $15.60 per head of population. The net earnings were $69,527,861. The gross receipts were 18.3 per cent of the total cost, the net earnings 6.4 per cent. The amount paid in dividends was $32,344,971, or 5.75 per cent of the capital stock of $568,838,174. In the State of New York, however, the capital accounts of the New York Central and the Erie Railroads include $101,466,948 of fictitious capital, of which $54,436,626 was issued by the former as the estimated value of its property above cost, and $47,061,022 by the latter as the discount on bonds converted into stock. Deducting such industed from the capital stock of the railroads of that State, reduced the amount in that group to $457,899,926, and the cost of the roads to $891,302,526. The percentage of gross earnings on this sum was 20.6, and of net earnings 7.25; and the dividends paid were 7.09 per cent of the actual capital stock of the roads.

"The total mileage of the railroads of the Western States, the operations of which are given, was 25,778—built at a cost of $1,472,626,-221—made up of $734,686,046, or 40.21 per cent of capital stock, and $747,989,188 of debt. The cost per mile was $50,550, against $50,418 for New England, and $79,427 for the Middle States. The gross earnings were $193,526,259; being $13.76 per head of population. Net earnings, $67,317,063. The ratio of gross receipts to cost was 13.1 per cent, against 21.1 in New England and (with the reduced capital) 20.5 per cent in the Middle States. The ratio of net earnings to cost was 4.57 per cent, against 6.36 for New England and 7.34 for the Middle States. The number of inhabitants per mile of roads in the Western States is 423; in the New England and Middle States, 770. The receipts per mile in the Western States were $6,735, against $10,686 in New England and $14,565 in the Middle States. The dividends were $20,496,447, being 2.89 per cent on the capital stock.

"In connection with the Western roads, we would state a fact of which we believe no mention is made in the *Railroad Manual*, and of which but few people are aware, viz.: that last year only four railroads in Illinois paid dividends on their capital stocks.

"In the Southern States the total mileage, of which operations are given, was 10,986. The cost of the railroads was $401,913,307—or $36,575 per mile—being less than one-half the cost per mile of those of the Middle States, and 76 per cent of the cost per mile of those of the New England and Western States. The capital stock was $171,683,155, or 42.71 per cent of total cost, and the debt $230,230,112. The gross earnings were $47,788,539—being $4,350 per mile—against $10,686 for New England, $14,585 for the Middle, and $6,735 for the Western States. The net earnings were $16,454,490. The earnings per head were $4.31. The ratio of gross receipts to cost was 11.88 per cent; of net earnings 4.09 per cent. The dividends paid amounted to $3,006,656—being 1.5 per cent of the capital stock.

"In the Pacific States, with a mileage of only 1,893, the cost has been $131,573,980—or $69,500 per mile—represented by $63,320,980, or 48.11 per cent of capital stock, and 50.89 per cent of indebtedness. The gross receipts were $13,000,-727, or 10.8 of the cost, and the net earnings $6,018,371, or 57.7 per cent of the gross earnings and 6 per cent of the total cost. The earnings per mile were $10,161; per head of population, $17.

"As will be seen the earnings from the transportation of freight the past year were nearly three-fourths of the gross amount. The ratio of receipts to passengers is constantly increasing—a most favorable feature, as it indicates a very rapid development of the industries of the country. The total number of tons transported the past year will probably exceed 200,000,000 tons. The tonnage in the New England States exceeded 16,638,800 tons, or 3,200 tons to the mile. The tonnage in the Middle States equaled 89,400,000, or 8,041 tons per mile. The tonnage for both groups equalled 116,038,800 tons, or 6,700 to the mile. The immense tonnages for the Middle States is due largely to the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania. It is only in the States in which railroads are required by law to make returns that we have been able to give them complete. In the State of Ohio, the tonnage of its road equalled 17,001,707, or 5,898 tons to the mile; in Illinois, 11,841,178 tons, or 2,245 per mile.

"With regard to the future increase of receipts, it is probable that they will double themselves in the next ten years—that is to say, in 1881 their receipts will reach $1,000,000,000. The total mileage of the railroads in the United States has more than doubled since 1868. It is fair to presume that the ratio of increase in receipts has been one-half greater than in mileage. The earnings, therefore, for 1863 may be fairly estimated at $190,000,000, against $472,-241,055 for 1872, showing an increase in ten years of $280,000,000, or $28,000,000 annually.

STATEMENT showing the mileage, cost, earnings, earnings per mile and per head of population, etc., of the railroads of the United States, and of the different sections of the United States, compared with those of the railroads of Great Britain.

Groups for comparison.	M. R. in Op'n	Cost of roads.	Cost per mile.
New England States	4,564	$ 230,604,794	$ 50,418
Middle States	11,617	922,700,714	79,427
Western States	25,778	1,472,626,321	57,120
Southern States	10,986	401,913,307	36,575
Pacific States	1,893	131,573,980	69,500
United States	57,322	$3,159,423,057	$ 55,118
Great Britain	15,296	$3,675,400,000	$175,720

Groups for comparison.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Gross earnings per mile.	Net earnings per mile.	Gross earnings per head.	Net earnings per head.
New England States	$ 48,519,884	$14,486,418	$10,686	$3,190	$13.49	$4.03
Middle States	169,305,702	69,527,861	14,565	5,981	15.60	6.41
Western States	193,526,259	67,317,063	6,735	2,343	13.76	4.79
Southern States	47,788,539	16,454,490	4,350	1,498	4.31	1.48
Pacific States	13,000,727	6,018,371	10,161	3,178	17.00	7.87
United States	$472,241,055	$ 2,304	16.00	5.70	$11.76	
Great Britain	$344,462,960	$13,900	$ 23.40	$ 7.79		

THE SHAH OF PERSIA "SELLS OUT" TO A GREAT BRITISH RAILROAD CORPORATION.

The quidnuncs have been puzzling their brains to imagine why the potentates of Europe are going crazy over the Shah of Persia, and asking what claims the heathen has to recognition in civilized society. It begins to leak out, however, that the real secret of the Shah's visit to Europe is in the interest of a great Oriental railroad project, of which Baron De Reuter is the man who pulls the wires, the Shah being used as a sort of ornamental figurehead to give eclat to the announcement, as many other notable people in other countries have been made use of for the same purpose. As near as it can be arrived at, Persia has been practically sold out to an immense incorporated monopoly of European capitalists, the project for establishing which, like the British East India Company, the Hudson Bay Company, or such an independent monetary power as is yet fermenting in the minds of Col. Thomas A. Scott and his associates, whose comprehensive schemes embrace the Texas Pacific Railroad, the proposed Mexican railroads advocated by their agent, Gen. Rosecrans, and the Panama Bay purchase.

The "concession," as it is termed, by which the resources of Persia are to be turned over to the control of a corporation which will have its headquarters in London, is a contract between Baron De Reuter and the Persian Government, signed at Teheran in July, 1872, by which De Reuter is authorized to construct a railroad between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, or in any other direction within the boundaries of the Shah's dominions the said De Reuter may think proper. He also acquires the right to erect saw works, open mines, establish telegraph lines, run mills and forges, lay down pavements, build street railroads, and establish banks and post-offices. The Government hands over to the Company the right to collecting its own revenues for the next twenty-five years.

The rights to prosecute the above-mentioned projects are exclusively granted to the De Reuter Company for 70 years. In consideration of these monopolies, the Company agree to pay to the Persian Government the sum of $100,000 per annum in excess of the present revenue of the Government for the first year, and after five years an increase on the $100,000 per annum measured by the progress of the enterprises.

This is certainly a wonderful story, though in view of the present position of Persia, which is likely to be swallowed up either by the advance of Russia from the north or the East Indian power of Great Britain on the southward, in connection with which the Shah has foreseen that he must choose between masters, and has chosen Great Britain. It is also well known that Great Britain is uneasy at the progress of Russia through Central Asia toward India. Great Britain has been casting about for some defensive measure to counteract the Muscovite Indian pretensions. The first project was for the Euphrates Valley Railroad, 350 or 360 miles from Tarablous, on the coast of Syria, to a point on the Euphrates from which steamboats could run to the Persian Gulf, and English surveyors have been looking over the route within the past eighteen months. Subsequently, however, the Euphrates Valley project was cut out for a railroad through Central Asia from Orenburg in Russia, 1,500 miles, to Samarkand or Cabool. Of this project, favored by the Russian Government, we gave some account in this column of Tax Tribune a month or so ago. It is not improbable that the favor with which this project was received in Europe has stirred Great Britain up to an enlargement of her plans, and the De Reuter Company may only be the agent of the British Government. Whether the Persian concession of July, 1872, really contemplates railroad improvements in Persia, or whether it is simply a threat to checkmate Russia and so discourage the De Lesseps project, time alone will show.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
6-20s of '62	113¾	114
5-20s of '65	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '65,	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113¼	113¾
10-40s	114¼	114¾
U. S. 7s (new issue)	114¼	114¾
Gold (full weight)	114¼	115
Gold (Coupons)	114¼	115
Gold Exchange		115¾
Sterling Exchange	109¼@110¼	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record, July 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Dearborn st, bet Indiana and Ohio sts, e f, 24 x80 ft, dated May 29; consideration, $3,100.

Lot 20, in w ½ Block 43, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated July 3; consideration, $1,600.

Kenwood av, s w cor Thirty-seventh st, e f, 46 ft to alley, dated May 23; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 12, in Block 5, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated March 26; consideration, $375.

Lot 21, in Higgins' Lot 2 to 11, etc., in Block 11, School Section Addition, dated May 27; consideration, $1,450.

Burnside st, near n w cor of Thirty-third st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 3; consideration, $4,600.

Hamilton av, bet Eliot and Division sts, w f, 25 ft, dated June 11; consideration, $900.

Lot 6, in Dr. Gage, n f, Lot 3, dated July 5; consideration, $200.

Thirty-second st, bet Wabash and Michigan ave, s f, 20x97 ft, 20x97 ft with brick building, dated July 7; consideration, $7,000.

Thirty-two lots in Sheffield's Nursery Subdivision of Block 16, in Sheffield's Addition, dated April 14; consideration, $60,000.

Lots 3 of 1 and 7 in Dunsdale Lots 1, 4, and 8, in Block 5, Rockwell's addition, dated April 3; consideration, $6,850.

North Dearborn st, n e cor Goethe st, w f, 20x120 ½ st, dated July 3; consideration, $10,000.

North Dearborn st, near Goethe st, w f, 40x138 ½ ft, dated July 5; consideration, $3,000.

Twenty-seventh st, near s w cor of Hanover st, s f, 19x124 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $2,100.

Twenty-seventh st, bet Dearborn and Hanover sts, s f, 20x124 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $750.

Lot 30x124 ft, adjoining the above, dated July 1; consideration, $750.

Lot 30x124 ft, adjoining the above, dated July 1; consideration, $750.

Lansing st, 116 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 22x100 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $1,200.

Lansing st, 22 ft w of Noyes st, s f, 22x124 ft, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $900.

Caldwell st, 120 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 24x124½ ft, dated July 7; consideration, $750.

Calderwale av, 162 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x126½ ft, dated June 5; consideration, $1,525.

North av, s w cor Seymour st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $2,100.

West Madison st, 50 ½ ft w of Ada st, s f, 30x125 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $4,000.

West Indiana st, 78 ft e of Union st, n f, 77x200 ft, dated May 31; consideration, $6,200.

Illinois st, s e cor of Pine st, n f, 150x100 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $22,500.

Lots 1 to 7, of Crocker's Subdivision in Block 4, Ellis' West Addition, dated July 8; consideration, $13,600.

Third av, 250 ft n of Polk st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 3; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 97, in Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated July 5; consideration, $510.

Hope st, bet Morgan st and Blue Island av, n f, Lot 45, dated July 7; consideration, $300.

Fulton st, w of and near Union Park place, n f, Lots 24 and 25, dated May 22; consideration, $4,000.

Same as the above, dated May 22; consideration, $4,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19 and 20, in Peck's e ¼ Block 12, of Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $1,950; [illegible]

Lot 6, in Block 12, Ravenswood, dated April 2; consideration, $1,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 14, in Rosenmerkle's Lot 33, Sec. 16, 39, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $1,675.

Lot 11, in same, dated July 7; consideration, $1,900.

Lots av, s w corner Ellis av, 20x80 ft, with building, dated March 5; consideration, $11,000.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 1, Mitchell's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 7; consideration, $1,650.

Blocks 2 to 4 of McCarthy's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 15 to 20, in Stone's Addition, dated July 7; consideration, $625.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,895	8,640	3,095	1,459
Wheat, bu	70,670	10,500	61,449	809
Corn, bu	261,000	254,415	89,511	126,715
Oats, bu	91,799	19,331	92,997	25,039
Rye, bu	2,797	.....	788	.....
Barley, bu	.....	.....	1,510	447
Grass seed, lbs	13,000	2,230	11,000	.....
Flax seed, lbs	21,000	.....	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	23,785	20,369	11,099
Cured meats, lbs	73,800	10,789	141,040	168,562
Beef, brls	.....	9	1,200	160
Pork, brls	.....	.....	1,300	43
Lard, lbs	71,510	5,970	32,910	86,914
Tallow, lbs	3,310	13,280	.....	20,000
Butter, lbs	140,000	67,200	40,000	76,000
Live hogs, No	6,000	8,203	1,869	4,788
Cattle, No	2,307	3,443	1,300	1,207
Sheep, No	68	438	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	39,145	65,270	138,054	90,410
Highwines, brls	1,100	1,100	1,100	24
Wool, lbs	206,907	115,040	269,617	111,599
Potatoes, bu	1,782	1,010	857	.....
Lumber, m feet	10,451	7,232	3,436	2,879
Shingles, m	8,150	4,787	1,000	1,716
Salt, brls	971	2,201	150	231
Salt, bris	10,968	3,200	1,970	1,284

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,730 bu wheat; 663 bu corn; 999 bu oats; 770 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning: up to 10 o'clock: 76 cars wheat; 142 cars corn; 5,800 bu No. 2 by canal; 89 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total (358 cars), 112,-000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped to	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	20,445	30,418	65,272	286,626	4,966
By lake	2,450	31,031	24,239	.....	.....
To Buffalo	10,045	154,000	220,000	425,000	21,000
To Oswego	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensb'gh	1,700	.....	21,000	.....	.....
To Homer	1,000	.....	25,000	.....	.....
Other U. S. ports	200	25,000	50	5,370	.....
To Montreal	5,817	15,000	50	.....	.....
To Toronto	.....	4,000	.....	5,000	.....
To Kingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Goderich	.....	22,000	48,000	4,000	.....
Total	37,057	282,379	403,441	727,003	25,966

Also 4,875 bu barley shipped by rail.

The proposition to establish a new grade of wheat was rather extensively discussed on Change to-day. Some asserted that it would do more harm than good, but the great majority were in favor of it, claiming that it will enable buyers of wheat to get what they want. If it does the latter, it will be a blessing, even in disguise.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moreactive to-day, and generally stronger, under the facts of light receipts, and reported bad weather for the crops. There was a fair shipping movement, but corn does not move out so freely as expected.

There were no changes in the situation of the dry goods market. For this season, the demand is reported fair, and at the low prices now ruling the general market exhibits a firm tone. Our jobbers are now about through with their "inventorying," and stocks are found to be in most excellent condition, being moderate in size, but complete in assortment. Groceries were again reported quiet, with no favorable features in the line. There was appreciable decline in any article in the list, but the prevalent feeling was easy, and the quotations were more or less freely shaded all around. Butter remains firm under moderate receipts and a steadily fair demand, at 21@24c for inferior to common, and at 17@21c for good to choice. The cheese market was without any new feature. The demand is still sluggish, and the liberal character of the supply gives prices rather a downward tendency, though at the present time all prime goods are being held with a fair degree of firmness. No change was noted in the condition of the coal market, the demand continuing moderate at the quotations. Fish continue in good request, but are working easier under a better supply. Green and dry salted meats are in good request and prices, especially for the common grades, are rather easy. Broom-corn was more quiet, but firm. Hops and seeds were unchanged. Green fruits were in large supply, and apples, cherries, and other small fruits were lower. Lemons have also declined. Poultry and eggs were in fair request, and on account of the light offerings were a trifle higher.

Highlines were quiet and nominally unchanged, though the feeling was easier at yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88c per gallon, and the market closed with firm holders at that figure.

Lake freights were quite active, and ½@1c lower, shippers taking hold quite freely, when carriers showed a disposition to concede, which they did early, in view of the larger amount of freight room on the market, coupled with the fact of light grain receipts. A total of 18 charters was reported (including one last evening), which will carry out 90,000 bu wheat, 390,000 bu corn, and 130,000 bu oats, at 6c for wheat and 5c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo.

Provisions were moderately active, for the season, and firmer all round. The interest principally centered in mess pork in a speculative way, which sold 12½c per brl higher on options, but closed easier at yesterday's quotations. Cash mess was nominally 25c higher, there being none offered. Orders were on the floor for two or three car-loads, but they could not be obtained; it seemed as though all the pork here is wanted to speculate on, and cannot, therefore, be spared to consumers. Lard was inactive and 5@7½c per 100 lbs higher, though there is still far below the relative value; there being no demand, and full stocks. Meats were quiet, but again marked up ½c per lb, the available stocks being quite small, with several orders here that are limited to former quotations. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.85@15.90; do seller August, $16.05@16.00; do seller September, $16.12½; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.05@8.10; do seller August, $8.20@8.25; summer do, 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@13c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¼@7c for shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾@9c for short clear. Bacon shoulders, 7¼@7½c. English meats, 9½@9¾c for short ribs; 9¾@9¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¼c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear; and 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00 extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork seller August at 16.13½; 500 brls do at $16.10; 1,500 brls do at $16.05; 750 brls do at $16.00; 1,000 brls do seller September at $16.12½; 30,000 lbs shoulders at 7c; 40,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 100 tes sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 13½c.

Flour was less active, being in very light demand at unchanged prices. The effect due to greater firmness in wheat was about balanced by the fact that the receipts of flour largely exceeded the shipments, and were steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls spring extras (Sterling) at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.37½; 200 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfine at $3.25; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,550 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $6.50 on track, and 20 brls kiln-dried corn meal at $2.90. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75 @ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.75 @ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50 @ 6.00
Minnesota (patent)	8.00 @16.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50 @ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.50
Bran	2.50 @ 3.00

Wheat was more active, and quite strong, averaging ½c higher, though Liverpool was reported very weak—cost less than 4d per 100 lbs lower on winter wheat, and 2d off on all other grades. The cause of the stronger feeling was the report of serious damage to the crops by the storm of the Fourth, which seems to have been very extensive. To this was added the fact that the inspection exhibit of this morning was light, which set many operators to thinking that there will probably be a falling off in receipts, which may make it difficult to close up the July deals by deliveries; this induced a larger demand for "settlements" than usual. The shipping inquiry was better than yesterday, being stimulated by the decline in freights, and the offerings of each kind were willingly taken, though some of them were bought up to fill shorts. The lower grades were in good request, and rejected was relatively strong. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, opened at $1.14¼, fell off ½c, and advanced to $1.15¾, closing at $1.15¼. Seller August sold at $1.13¾@1.14, closing at $1.13¾; and seller the year sold at $1.07@1.08. No 1 spring was little better than nominal at $1.23¾@1.24. No. 3 spring closed quiet at $1.04, and rejected do firm at 98½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,300 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.24; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.16½; 11,200 bu do (hard) at $1.15¾; 3,000 bu do at $1.15¾; 24,-800 bu do at $1.15¼; 18,600 bu at $1.15¾; 50,-000 bu do at $1.15¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.15; 19,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.04; 2,400 bu do at $1.03¾; 800 bu rejected spring at 97c; 7,200 bu do at 96½c; 2,400 bu do at 96c; 800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu no grade at 81¼@; 400 bu do at 80c. Total, 168,000 bu.

Corn was in active demand, and advanced ½c beyond the outside quotations of yesterday, under the fovoring influences of cooler weather and smaller receipts, joined to reports of storm damage to the crops. This brought out numerous buyers on speculative account, and the shippers took hold all the more freely, as there was a comparative inaction in lake freights. There was nothing said about hot corn, many operators thinking that the danger is past, especially if the weather should continue cool; but there are not wanting those who say that the condition of much of the corn is still critical, and a turn in the weather might startle some folks. Of course those who take the first side named are on the bull trail, while the others are bearish. The most encouraging thing about corn is the arrangement to-day to move out nearly 400,000 bu of it. A couple of weeks of this kind of activity, with increases in receipts, would suffice to sweep our bins clean, and effectually prevent any further cry of "hot corn" for this season. Seller August opened at 33¾c, advanced to 33½c, and closed at 33¾@33¾c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 sold at 33¾@33½c, closing at 33¾c. Seller September sold at 33¾@40¾c. New receipts closed firm at 33c. Rejected closed at 31¾c. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at 33c; 1,800 bu do at 37½c; 2,200 bu do at 37½c; 10,800 bu do at 37¾c; 24,000 bu do at 37½c; 35,000 bu do at 37c; 50,000 bu do at 36¾c; 45,000 bu do at 36¾c; 10,000 bu do at 36¾c; 15,000 bu do at 36¾c; 3,600 bu do high mixed at 33½c afloat; 31,000 bu rejected at 34¾c; 2,400 bu do at 34¾c; 2,400 bu do at 34c; 1,600 bu do at 33¾c; 2,000 bu do at 33c; 400 bu no grade at 32c; 1,200 bu do at 31c; 1,800 bu do at 30c; 1,800 bu do at 27c; 1,600 bu do at 26c; 2,000 bu do at 25c; 800 bu do at 24c. Total, 315,600 bu.

Oats were strong and in good demand, but less active, at ¾@⅞c advance, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and owing to reported firmness in New York, where the reports of the storm of freight room on the market, coupled with the fact of light grain receipts. A total of 18 charters was reported (including one last evening), which will carry out 90,000 bu wheat, 390,000 bu corn, and 130,000 bu oats, at 6c for wheat and 5c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo.

Provisions were moderately active, for the season, and firmer all round. The interest principally centered in mess pork in a speculative way, which sold 12½c per brl higher on options, but closed easier at yesterday's quotations. Cash mess was nominally 25c higher, there being none offered. Orders were on the floor for two or three car-loads, but they could not be obtained; it seemed as though all the pork here is wanted to speculate on, and cannot, therefore, be spared to consumers. Lard was inactive and 5@7½c per 100 lbs higher, though there is still far below the relative value; there being no demand, and full stocks. Meats were quiet, but again marked up ½c per lb, the available stocks being quite small, with several orders here that are limited to former quotations. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.85@15.90; do seller August, $16.05@16.00; do seller September, $16.12½; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.05@8.10; do seller August, $8.20@8.25; summer do, 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@13c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¼@7c for shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾@9c for short clear. Bacon shoulders, 7¼@7½c. English meats, 9½@9¾c for short ribs; 9¾@9¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¼c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear; and 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00 extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork seller August at 16.13½; 500 brls do at $16.10; 1,500 brls do at $16.05; 750 brls do at $16.00; 1,000 brls do seller September at $16.12½; 30,000 lbs shoulders at 7c; 40,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 100 tes sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 13½c.

Flour was less active, being in very light demand at unchanged prices. The effect due to greater firmness in wheat was about balanced by the fact that the receipts of flour largely exceeded the shipments, and were steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls spring extras (Sterling) at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.37½; 200 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfine at $3.25; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,550 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $6.50 on track, and 20 brls kiln-dried corn meal at $2.90. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75 @ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.75 @ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50 @ 6.00
Minnesota (patent)	8.00 @16.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50 @ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.50
Bran	2.50 @ 3.00

Wheat was more active, and quite strong, averaging ½c higher, though Liverpool was reported very weak—cost less than 4d per 100 lbs lower on winter wheat, and 2d off on all other grades. The cause of the stronger feeling was the report of serious damage to the crops by the storm of the Fourth, which seems to have been very extensive. To this was added the fact that the inspection exhibit of this morning was light, which set many operators to thinking that there will probably be a falling off in receipts, which may make it difficult to close up the July deals by deliveries; this induced a larger demand for "settlements" than usual. The shipping inquiry was better than yesterday, being stimulated by the decline in freights, and the offerings of each kind were willingly taken, though some of them were bought up to fill shorts. The lower grades were in good request, and rejected was relatively strong. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, opened at $1.14¼, fell off ½c, and advanced to $1.15¾, closing at $1.15¼. Seller August sold at $1.13¾@1.14, closing at $1.13¾; and seller the year sold at $1.07@1.08. No 1 spring was little better than nominal at $1.23¾@1.24. No. 3 spring closed quiet at $1.04, and rejected do firm at 98½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,300 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.24; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.16½; 11,200 bu do (hard) at $1.15¾; 3,000 bu do at $1.15¾; 24,-800 bu do at $1.15¼; 18,600 bu at $1.15¾; 50,-000 bu do at $1.15¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.15; 19,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.04; 2,400 bu do at $1.03¾; 800 bu rejected spring at 97c; 7,200 bu do at 96½c; 2,400 bu do at 96c; 800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu no grade at 81¼@; 400 bu do at 80c. Total, 168,000 bu.

Corn was in active demand, and advanced ½c beyond the outside quotations of yesterday, under the fovoring influences of cooler weather and smaller receipts, joined to reports of storm damage to the crops. This brought out numerous buyers on speculative account, and the shippers took hold all the more freely, as there was a comparative inaction in lake freights. There was nothing said about hot corn, many operators thinking that the danger is past, especially if the weather should continue cool; but there are not wanting those who say that the condition of much of the corn is still critical, and a turn in the weather might startle some folks. Of course those who take the first side named are on the bull trail, while the others are bearish. The most encouraging thing about corn is the arrangement to-day to move out nearly 400,000 bu of it. A couple of weeks of this kind of activity, with increases in receipts, would suffice to sweep our bins clean, and effectually prevent any further cry of "hot corn" for this season. Seller August opened at 33¾c, advanced to 33½c, and closed at 33¾@33¾c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 sold at 33¾@33½c, closing at 33¾c. Seller September sold at 33¾@40¾c. New receipts closed firm at 33c. Rejected closed at 31¾c. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at 33c; 1,800 bu do at 37½c; 2,200 bu do at 37½c; 10,800 bu do at 37¾c; 24,000 bu do at 37½c; 35,000 bu do at 37c; 50,000 bu do at 36¾c; 45,000 bu do at 36¾c; 10,000 bu do at 36¾c; 15,000 bu do at 36¾c; 3,600 bu do high mixed at 33½c afloat; 31,000 bu rejected at 34¾c; 2,400 bu do at 34¾c; 2,400 bu do at 34c; 1,600 bu do at 33¾c;

THE LUCK OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Silver Fortune for the Hero of Appomattox.

From the Georgetown (Col.) Miner, July 3.

When President Grant stopped at Idaho Springs for a few minutes, during his recent flying trip to Colorado, he was appreciated, in the person of the Beebee House, by an ambitious landlord, who had come from the mountains to pay his respects to the Chief Executive of the Nation; and who, after a cordial handshake, handed to the General an envelope, containing a deed, properly signed and acknowledged, of "one undivided half interest in and to the ——— Lode, or Lead, situated in ——— Gulch, Clear Creek County," etc. Before the President could recover from his surprise the deed was gone; and may Heaven's blessing go with him, for we shall have nothing more to say concerning him. The lode he thus generously divided may contain hidden in its depths the wealth of an empire, but it has yet to be disclosed. Other friends crowded in and saluted the great soldier, and, just as the carriage which was to convey him away drove up to the door, a man entered the parlor in some haste, approached the President, and in a few words told a similar campaign story, and was present at the final consummation of the war; that he had long waited to pay his humble tribute to the great commander, and begged his acceptance of the enclosed—handing him a sealed package; and then quickly turned away and was lost in the crowd.

This package was also found to contain a good and sufficient deed conveying to Ulysses S. Grant "one undivided one-half interest in and to" certain silver-bearing lode situated in the county of Clear Creek, and known as the ——— mine but for the fact that the given name is not given, and still is, reticent about the matter, and that Gen. Grant, for reasons of his own, did not have the deed recorded, and it would be a breach of confidence in us to disclose the name and location of the property. Then, too, a stampede to the premises will soon be applied for, and unprincipled man might die adversely.

At the time of the giving of the deed as mentioned above, the only development on the lode was a shaft at the discovery, some thirty feet deep, which showed some mineral, but very much scattered; but about six weeks since the remaining half-owner (whom we shall call Roberts—as that is not his name), went down the mountain about 300 feet from the discovery, and started a drift on the lode. He kept very quiet, but worked with a will, and has reaped his reward; for after driving some fifty feet he came upon a body of ore, and that enough; and both enough to turn the brain of the oldest prospector. The bare statement of the wealth disclosed would sound like some story of the "Thousand and One Nights," and would seem incredible to any one unacquainted with the rich mineral deposits sometimes found in this region. Roberts continued to drive the drift, which is now about 100 feet in length, and nearly under the discovery. The body of ore has, if anything, increased in size, and for 50 feet the pay streak varies from 12 inches to 4 feet in width. It is mostly gray copper and brittle silver, and is wonderfully rich. We were told of an assay of one specimen which showed a coin value of $12,280 to the ton. There has been no stopping as yet, but in running the drift Roberts has taken out over seven tons of first-class ore, which will probably average 1,500 ounces, and which is, we understand, to be shipped to Germany. There is, at the owest calculation (so we are informed), $50,000 in sight; and nobody knows the extent or width of the pocket.

Then the matter stands. Roberts has said nothing, and has shipped his ore away without disclosing to anybody the richness or the location of the lode; there are, probably, not five people who know about either. The deed to the President has not yet been put upon record; but he is of course informed regarding the value of his Colorado property. What his future course will be we do not know; we respectfully suggest, however, that the President insist that our Delegate to Congress, Hon. J. B. Chaffee, who is an experienced miner, shall come to Colorado at once and look after the property.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Terms moderate; applications solicited.

43 HUBBARD-COURT.—NEW BOARDING HOUSE —First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON —Nicely furnished and pleasant rooms, with excellent board.

49 HUBBARD-COURT.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, also, accommodations for day boarders.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant accommodations with board in a quiet family and convenient location.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH good board, for day-boarders accommodated. House newly furnished.

376 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board, in new brick building; day-boarders wanted.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with or without board; also a single room.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth-st.—Fine rooms; modern improvements; first-class board at surprisingly low rates; single room, $6.

508 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

548 WABASH-AV., PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, at moderate prices. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A FURNISHED single room, with board. References.

884 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to rent, with or without board, in private family.

953 WABASH-AV.—ONE SUITE OF FRONT rooms and two single rooms, with first-class board.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH.—South Side House (Hotel). Excellent table and room, at $6 per week. Families at reduced rates.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS FOR MAN and wife, or single gentlemen, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-st. Private family.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Large Furnished rooms and elegant, (no boarding-house style), in rear of private family; rooms elegantly furnished, and first-class board at reasonable rates to refined parties; reference exchanged. Address M, Tribune office.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS for two young men, with board; also for one to room with another.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—Front room to let, with board, to gentlemen or ladies; also a good room for two gentlemen, $5 per week.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A NEATLY FURNISHED front room, with board, and room for four single seats; also a few day boarders wanted.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUble furnished rooms; also unfurnished rooms with board at reasonable rates.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—TWO furnished front rooms to rent, with board; convenient location, and no other boarders.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FOR 2 BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with good board and comfortable rooms at $5 per week; also a few day boarders received.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY desirable accommodations, with first-class board, for married couples, or two young gents; front room, cool, and well ventilated; locality and surroundings unusually inviting; terms quite moderate; only one block from Madison-st. cars.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

140 WARREN-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, in pleasant location, one block from Madison-st. cars, with excellent board.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished single rooms, with or without first-class board. Gas allowed in the rooms.

208 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE AIRY rooms, newly furnished, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with room and board; also a few day-boarders wanted.

235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT front room and board; day-boarders wanted.

248 FULTON-ST., A PLEASANT FRONT BEDroom (furnished), with board, in a private family. Terms moderate.

279 WARREN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, with first-class board in private family. Other rooms, with or without board, $3 per week.

390 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with board; family small; location desirable.

535 MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front (corner) rooms, single or en suite, with first-class table; at from $3.50 to $7 per week; a few table-boarders wanted at $4.50.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, except parlors, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, with table-board; one of the finest locations in the city, and near centre of business portion of South Side.

Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—Board, $4 to $5 per week; day-board, $1.00.

Miscellaneous.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A GENtleman and lady, with stable and carriage room if desired. Address J 37, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE, FURNITURE OF 22 Indiana-av., a few doors south of Thirty-second-st., parlor, bedroom, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, in lots to suit. Call this week.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO sell or may want articles of goods, or merchandise, will do well to call on us. We will make it to your interest when wanted. Call and see us before making other arrangements. GEO. GOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, 6 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY P. C. WIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, 138 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Michigan-av., 35, 46, or 56 ft. near Adams-st.
Monroe-st., 25 ft. near Dearborn.
Monroe-st., 25 ft. near LaSalle.
Madison-st., 42 ft. near Washington.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Wabash-av., 82 ft. on east corner, with house, Thirty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., 82 ft. south of Thirty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-fifth-st.
Indiana-av., cottages and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Indiana-av., cottages and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-seventh-st.
Indiana-av., house and large lot near Eighteenth-st.
Royal-place, 25 ft. near Wisconsin-st.
Warren-av., 25 ft. near Lincoln-st.
VanBuren-st., 50 ft. near Western-av.
Warren-av., 25 ft. near Oakley-st.
Ashland-av., 25 ft. near Jackson.
Warren-av., 25 ft. near Western-av.
Warren-av., 25 ft. near Leavitt-st.
Whitney-st., 50 ft. east of LaSalle.
Whitney-st., 50 ft. east of Wells.
Third-av., house and lot near Polk-st.
Cottage and lot on Twenty-seventh.
Burnside-st., 25 ft. near Thirty-second.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE AND CORner lot three blocks from Union Park. This must be sold. Call on the owner, 258 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT, WEST SIDE, BEtween railroad and river, available for manufacturing purposes. W. P. JONES, 88 and 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE—A NEW 4-ROOM cottage and lot. Price, $1,500. Terms easy. W. P. JONES, 88 and 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH AND $1,000 ON MONTHLY payments will buy a cottage and lot on North Side worth $2,000. W. P. WHITNEY & CO., 91 Madison.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—20 YEARS' LEASE; 80X16 feet, 15 feet north of Randolph-st.; 3 party walls; cart way and street pavement paid for. Will sell at reasonable price; a rare opportunity. J. ISAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

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FOR SALE — CENTRE-AV. — 2-STORY BRICK house, 7 rooms, and lot 24x100 feet. Price, only $4,000. A bargain. J. ISAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-seventh-st., near Pittsburgh Railroad track; water on premises; $1,000 cash, and monthly payments. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Marshall, and Halsted-sts., Ashland-av., Oakley, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth-sts. This perfect second; Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. This perfect chance to double the money in a very small payment. Also, 3 pay cent interest. No square business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 98 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST Side, Ashland-av., Public Park, Twenty-fifth-st. Parties wishing to build or money required down, and the owner will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CALDWELL, as premises, or at 138 South Clark-st., 16 bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE 2-residence, 1111 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, hard-finished throughout, marble mantels, gas-fixtures, bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, hard and soft coal; also, 2 new 2-story and basement cottages, 6 rooms each, with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, patent glass windows, doors, etc. These houses are a fine bargain, and will be sold on very liberal terms to parties desiring a home. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—A VARIEty of places on from 4 to 76 acres, with barns, small grounds, also with shade and fruit. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Madison-st., main floor.

FOR SALE — A COMFORTABLE DWELLING house, in perfect repair, in Evergreen; has a large assortment of closets, furnaces, hard and soft water, fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT PARK RIDGE from $100 to $200, 60 feet front, and 150 feet above the lake; only two minutes' walk from depot and post-office; good packet; monthly payments. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL LOTS FOR TO FIVE blocks from North Evanston depot on 20 years' time, 6 per cent interest; lots high, dry, and very choice; shade trees, walks and pleasant environments. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS.—THIS REST OF all places in the vicinity of Chicago is to be sold from the city, on C. B. & Q. R. R., about half way between Aurora and the lake; beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a home location; also, some houses and two cottages for sale or rent in North Evanston; prices from $1,000 to $3,250; terms from $15 to $25 per month. Call at 151 Monroe-st., Room 4, from 9 to 12 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston or any house. Horse and buggy to show property. O. H. ROBBINS.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES BLOCKS IN SEC. 29, 39, 13, fronting on Lacon Railroad. HAIR & CO., corner LaSalle and Monroe-st., Regan Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, LOTS IN OUR SUBdivision of Block 3, Shaile-rees Blaisdell; sidewalks made to depot; 20 trains daily; 30 minutes to city; no dust; no smoke; no engines; no factories; no nuisances. $50 per foot, or $10 per month. Apply to HULBURD & MITCHELL, 140 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LOTS NO. 7, 10 AND 11, BLOCK NO. 9 in Kenwood, on Lake Park-av., between Forty-third and the residence of Lyman Bachelor, Esq., and near the corner of Forty-third-st., very desirable lots and in a healthy location. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. K. ACKERMAN, 36 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF RAILROAD IN TOWN of Thornton, in Sec. 32, T. 37, R. 14. SNYDER & LEE, Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, CLOSE TO STAtion, 2 fine lots in the grove, 50x132 feet; one or both. LAWRENCE J. JOHNSON.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 138 DEARBORN-st.:

80 acres in Sec. 31, R. 14, adjoining South Chicago.
40 acres in Sec. 36, R. 13, fronting on Western-av.
80 acres in Sec. 36, R. 13, fronting on Seventy-ninth-st.
Several lots on Butterfield and Arnold-sts., between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-sts., all of which will be sold below the market price.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD ONLY $200 DOWN, and monthly payments without interest, buys a beautiful lot, 50x132 feet, on the grove, directly in front of the station and Normal School. The rent you pay every month would soon buy you this cozy house. Go with us to-day. HULBURD & MITCHELL, 140 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD ONLY $200 DOWN, and monthly payments without interest, buys a beautiful lot, 50x132 feet, on the grove, directly in front of the station and Normal School. The rent you pay every month would soon buy you this cozy house. Go with us to-day. HULBURD & MITCHELL, 140 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK, 20 FEET CENTRAL, improved on all sides; price, $1,000; $200 cash, balance to suit. HADDENBERG, Room 1, 9 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE LOTS, $250; $25 CASH, balance $10 per month. At 10 per cent discount for ready cash. Also, 2 acres adjoining 16 full sized city lots). Call on EDMUND G. STILES, 9 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—STORY HOUSE ON MONTHLY payments at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 372 and 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, A LARGE and a small cottage and lot on Grove-st., one square west of depot. Enquire of the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. Immediate possession given; title perfect.

FOR SALE—A NEW STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, 6 rooms, to be moved. Inquire of owner, on premises, 597 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AND LOT, 261 South Wood-st. Apply to owner, STALL, 227 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WANT AN OFFER IMMEDIATELY for a 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, on Monroe-st., west of Ashland-av. Must be sold. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$6150; OR 100x180, ON ADAMS-ST. Finest corner west of Ashland-av. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER LAKE and Dearborn-sts. Good business corner $60 ft.; $13,000, less than.

Lots inside boulevard, $600; monthly payments.

Finished marble-front, new house, very fine, $11,500. J. W. HEDENBERG, 30 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—2-STORY FRAME house and lot, 24x80 feet, No. 76. West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 34 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND AT Wolf Side, in a small family, at two-thirds market price. Also, 10 acres at the limits on new St. Paul Railroad, $1,200 per acre, and 15 acres at $1,000 per acre; 5 additional acres only sold for $1,200. It must be sold. LARKIN & JENKS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—LOT 80 OR 100 FEET front by 178 feet, on Van Buren-st., near Robey-av., and Jefferson-av. SNYDER & LEE, 34 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CITY LOTS; HOMES FOR all men of moderate means. Choice lots, since Halsted, Emerald, Dashiel, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Stone, Lumber, Throop, Forquer, Whitney, and Union-sts., Ashland, Oakley, and Egan-avs. Small payment down; balance in 5 years, at 6 per cent; title perfect; full description, and pay cash if required. Also, a horse and light truck or express wagon wanted, and a good safe. GOODRICH & WILLARD, 69 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE PLANS AND ESTIMATES FOR a block of cottages front 2-story houses. Want lots on which to put the same. Also, 2 good new houses and lot. Address 109 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—LOT—BY HOUSE PAINTER, IN CITY or a near suburb, not over $1,000. Painting in part payment.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 5 TO 50 ACRES OF land 5 to 15 miles from Chicago, with or without improvements. LARKIN & JENKS, 148 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL OF CHICAGO, OR ANY OTHER PART OF the world, may as well know that horses are scarce now, and that we can sell any quantity, at high retail prices. Also, Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Road Wagons, Buggies, and Harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A GOOD BUGGY FOR SALE AT 77 WEST LAKE-st.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc., etc., at low prices. STATE-ST. REPOSITORY, 1 SMITH.

A NO. 1 BAKER WAGON, TEAM, AND HOUSE, for sale. Inquire at No. 167 Irving-pl.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, phaetons, jumpseats, side-seats, bay and open buggies, etc., for sale at the lowest prices. 69 South Canal-st. S. H. HILL.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAY, FIRST-CLASS, nearly new. Inquire of A. HUNTINGTON, No. 2 State-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—CASH OR TIME—A VERY FINE pair of carriage horses, 16 hands, black, and very stylish; weight 2,400; 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind. J. M. MANNING, 71 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A PHAETON, house, and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving; no further use for it. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 71 Dearborn-st., Room 2, from 9 to 12.

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 16½ hands high, safe driver and afraid of nothing. Also, brown mare, 6 years old, perfectly safe for a lady to drive; weight 1,000 pounds. Also, roan gelding, 5 years old, made one for a mare suitable for breeding purposes. Farmers' Hotel, 808 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF SINGLE HARNESS for one horse, and one set of double harness. Room 3, and some cash. Apply at 39 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR STOCK of cigars or dry goods; also, lots to exchange for brick. H. CORNELL & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO FINE BROWN STONE residence houses in the city of New York for Chicago property. Address U 97, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ON A CASH BASIS, $26,000 TO $50,000 worth of improved West Side residences.

For one-third cash would take good country property and give a bargain. Address, with full particulars, J 96, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT Dressing, would like a home in a private family where she could pay her expenses in working; has a sewing machine. References given and required. Address D 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND LADY, WITH BOARD for lady, on West Side; widow preferred. Address V 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH pleasant unfurnished room. Address D 14, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR SUMMER MONTHS BY GENTLEman, wife, and child, in private family in some pleasant town near Chicago. Address, stating very lowest terms, D 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY ON West Side, in a small family where there are no other boarders; board for lady only. Address, giving full particulars, J 61, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—BRIGHT BAY 4-YEAR OLD MARE colt; hair off from underside of jaw; a few gray hairs in tail. Liberal reward will be paid for her return to 20 West Madison-st., CAPT. W. HARKINS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE YOKE OF SPOTTED oxen, with long horns; weight about 2,100 lbs. Any person returning them, or giving information that will lead to their return, will receive a liberal reward. 45 Grand Boulevard, corner, rear, corner Clinton-st. and Fulton-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WIDOWS AND MAIDENS—A PIOUS middle-aged gentleman, of thirty social standing, pleading manners, a lover of home, with plenty of this world's goods, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a lady in like standing, of a congenial spirit, fond of home, and also be independent circumstances, as proof against marrying for money. For interview please address H. S. CARPENTER, 6 East Van Buren-st., Room 2, Chicago.

PERSONAL—A DELAVAN HOUSE, CALL AT AN D DESCRIPTION, J. A. m. to-day.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—TWO ALMOST new Brunswick billiard tables, at less than half value, if not sold at private sale by Saturday. Also, one 4½ foot table. GEO. GOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, 6 South Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—PROPOSALS TO FURNISH 50,000 HARD burned brick at Austin. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A GOOD AMATEUR FLUTIST FOR three or four nights a week. Apply at 205 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS IN BUILDING ON EAST Lake-st., suitable for a boarding-house or for renting of rooms. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 3 and 4 Regan Block, 134 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS IN NICE REPAIR, SUITable for small family, in vicinity of Sherman-st. and Twenty-second-st. Rent, $20 per month. JOHN M. WAITE, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—58 WABASH-AV., IN A PRIVATE family, a large front room, with gas, hot and cold water, on suite, or single.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, without board, in a private family; no other lodgers. Call at 644 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM, WITH CLOSET and gas, furnished or unfurnished, in private family; private family; 242 West Harrison-st., 2 doors west of Halsted.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT NO. 136 TWENTY-THIRD-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED; ALSO, back room, unfurnished; to a good family; $20.00 per month; no boarders. 1,000 feet of ground for sale, or will exchange for a horse and buggy. 1,000 feet of ground for sale, or will exchange for a horse and buggy.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, FIRST FLOOR, SIX rooms, bath, &c., and pantries; 124 Sheffield-av., near Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, overlooking lake and Lake-side grounds, 70 and 72 Madison-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—TO WOOD ENGRAVERS—A LARGE, light front room, suitable for two, at 45 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—814 WABASH-AV., ONE LARGE ROOM with gas fixtured for two single stands; for gentlemen or ladies, without board; bath-room, $20 and cold water. Call soon.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS WITH FURNITURE and closets, No. 232 West Lake-st., at $20, per month. Apply at 232 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST., over Dr. Kennedy's office. Inquire at 154 W. KENNEDY, 154 Clark-st., Rooms 3 and 7.

TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM TO A gentleman, at 56 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM IN private family, at 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe. Rent $8 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT board, to one or two gentlemen. At No. 111 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS in a good neighborhood for light housekeeping. Apply at 18 West Jackson-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH bath-room, $20 per month. 108½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, in private family; a number of rooms for sleeping rooms. 197 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, AIRY, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, over the building occupied by Van Buren and Wilson Bros., 6 first floors. Apply to Van Buren and Wilson Bros., 6 first floors.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Apply at No. 266 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED FRONT room; also, 1 unfurnished rooms, with or without board, at 176 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING OVER Smith's stone block, west of Union Park, $18 per month. Inquire at 55 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 113 South Green-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—THREE LOFTS TO LET, SUITABLE for wholesale or manufacturing purposes, at No. 4 West Washington-st.; rooms very light, with elevator and steam power. Also, 31 and 33 Fifth-av., three desirable stores or separate in rooms over them. Also, 2 stores corner Water-st. and Howard-pl. EDWARD ELY.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 61 LAKE-ST. corner State, Bank, well lighted. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—NO. 120 LASALLE-ST., THE ROOMS occupied by the National Bank of Illinois, in the fourth of our Block. Also, a good vault, 8x8, and safe gates at the bank No. 127 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER—ONE LARGE and one small room suitable for wood-working or other manufacturing purposes. Also, a good horse-lift, south-east corner of Washington and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A GOOD NEW HOUSE at the head of College-av.; or will be sold at a bargain. Also, 4 rooms and cellar, on Grove-st., one square west of depot. Rooms 3 and 4, 94 Washington-st., up-stairs. Room 3, at any hour at my office in Evanston. G. E. BROWN.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 84 North Clark-st., just finished, to a good paying tenant. Apply to I. J. HITZ, 241 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO A GOOD TENANT, THE story and basement cottage, with barn, No. 1 Lincoln Park, corner of Chicago Avenue Park. C. H. CRAMPTON, No. 109 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH—NEAT, NEW COTtage, 5 rooms, and bath, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., on Wabash-av. Inquire at 16 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED 2-STORY HOUSE, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences. Low rent till Oct. 1. 1161 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—NO. 169 THIRD-AV.—FINE BRICK house, 10 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, cheap rent. C. W. RIGDON, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—3-ROOM COTTAGE on Lake Park, Second Ward. Inquire of owner, on premises, or at 1 Metropolitan Block, Clark-st. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 4. EARLE, owner, Room 2, 113 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARMING LAND, SPLENDID for stock, for cash, or trade for carriage, team, and harness. Call to-day at office, Ogden House, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, IN Southern Minnesota; also one in Lina County, Minnesota, and other improved country property, at less than value. Enclose stamp for full description, and pay cash if required. Also, a horse and light truck or express wagon wanted, and a good safe. GOODRICH & WILLARD, 69 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE PLANS AND ESTIMATES FOR a block of cottages front 2-story houses. Want lots on which to put the same. Also, 2 good new houses and lot. Address 109 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—LOT—BY HOUSE PAINTER, IN CITY or a near suburb, not over $1,000. Painting in part payment.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

FOREIGN.

The British Parliament Favors International Arbitration by One Majority.

Eighteen Norwegian Explorers Found Dead in Spitzbergen.

The Shah's Donations in London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 8.—True bills have been found against George Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, George McDonnell, and Edwin Noyes, the Bank of England forgers, and they will be tried at the Old Bailey in August.

The annual camp at Wimbledon opens to-day.

The Shah of Persia, before leaving London, made many presents, including $8,000 to the servants of Buckingham Palace, and $12,000 to the policemen stationed there.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Henry Richard, Member for Merther-Tydvil, and Secretary of the London Peace Society, moved that it is the opinion of the House that Her Majesty's Government should communicate with foreign powers for the purpose of improving international law, and with a view of establishing arbitration as a permanent resort for the settlement of differences between nations. Mr. Richard, in support of his motion, stated that he had received a large number of letters from America expressing sympathy with his proposition. He proceeded to show that the danger of war kept four millions of men armed annually in Europe, rendering necessary a taxation of two thousand million dollars, and the payment of a yearly interest on war debts of $750,000,000. In addition to this, the value of the labor withdrawn from industry was estimated to be $1,250,000,000. In Germany, the conscription forced into emigration, which was depopulating the country, and Russia, France, and Italy were financially crippled by the expense of their enormous military establishments.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion. He argued it would defeat its own object, because the Continental nations held widely different views on the subject. He asked the gentleman to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Richard declined to withdraw, and the House divided. The division resulted in a tie—98 yeas to 98 nays. The Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the motion, which was adopted.

SPITZBERGEN.

LONDON, July 8.—Eighteen Norwegians, belonging to the German Arctic Navigation Company's service, who were left on one of the Spitzbergen group of islands, were found dead by the party which went to their relief.

WEST INDIES.

HALIFAX, July 8.—Bermuda dates are to the 1st instant. While a number of men were pumping out the stranded ship Beaumaris Castle, Edmund Ryan, in attempting to clear the strainer of the pump, was suffocated by the foul gas in the ship's hold. Captain Brown and four men went to his rescue, but became exhausted and had to be hauled out. Ryan was dead before he was got out.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 1, via HAVANA, July 7.—The revolution in Yucatan is extending, and the country is declared in a state of siege.

The elections for members of the Mexican Congress will be held on the 6th inst. The indications are that the majority of the next Congress will be composed of members opposed to the Administration.

No excitement was created over the raid of Col. Mackenzie into Mexico after the Kickapoo Indians.

The Mexican [illegible] urging the Government to confer the rights of citizenship upon foreigners without compelling them to renounce their nationality.

The telegraph line between Minalitlem and Vera Cruz has been completed.

The Indians in Chihuahua are on the warpath, and have killed several citizens.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, July 8.—Don Carlos has ordered the arrest of the Cure of Santa Cruz.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, July 8.—The Federal Assembly have elected Herr Hiegler, of Zurich, President.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The Hon. A. G. Archibald will, it is understood, accept the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Justice Ritchie will succeed him as Chief Judge in Equity of Nova Scotia.

TORONTO, July 8.—The shock of an earthquake on Sunday was felt along the south side of Lake Ontario from Niagara to Hamilton, and on the north side west of Toronto. It continued but a very few minutes, and did no damage.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—The schooner Memento, Capt. Oakley, from St. Johns, N. F., June 26, bound to the western shore with fishery supplies, was wrecked on the same night and all hands lost.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease in Nashville, Paducah, Memphis, Jersey City, and Elsewhere.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—There was but one interment from cholera to-day. E. Meyer, the well-known wholesale dry goods merchant.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—The city is now clear of cholera. Not a single case was reported in the last forty-eight hours. There were only three deaths from other causes to-day. The city was never in a more healthy condition.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 8.—The statements in Northern papers that the cholera is raging here are false. Not a case of anything like it has occurred here, and the city is remarkably healthy. It has only appeared at two points in Alabama, Huntsville and Birmingham, and has disappeared at Huntsville and is reported on the decrease at Birmingham.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—No cholera cases have been reported since 3 o'clock yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Health Inspector of Jersey City says the deaths there from supposed cholera were from cholera morbus, while Dr. Madden, who attended Dr. King, says the latter died from heart disease, the choleraic symptoms being the effects of ether or chloroform.

Dr. Hasbrouck, who attended Dr. King during his illness, insists that he died of cholera. Dr. Beaven reports Capt. Samuel Decker, of the Jersey City Ferry, down very low with cholera. Another case in a light form is reported in Grand street.

VENICE, July 8.—The prevalence of cholera in Venice is officially announced. Bulletins of the progress of the disease will be issued daily by the sanitary officers.

[By Mail.]

Nashville, Tenn. (July 6), Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Seventy-five deaths have resulted from cholera within three miles square along Eaton's and Dry Creeks, eleven miles north of Nashville, within the past week.

Since Wednesday the sick list at the Penitentiary has decreased from eighty-five to fifty-five, with fair prospects of the abatement of the cholera in that institution.

A proclamation from the Mayor will appear in the morning papers, in which he says that the cholera is so rapidly disappearing from our midst, and it appearing that there no longer exists the necessity for the sanitary force, it is hereby discontinued. As business is now beginning to resume itself, and all those who desire to obtain employment may now begin to do so, the further supplying of provisions, medicines, and public contributions is dispensed with. He concludes by cautioning citizens against imprudence in diet.

Fifteen is the total number of deaths occurring from cholera in Murfreesboro during the epidemic.

From private advices I learn that the cholera prevails for a good distance up the river, the negroes being the greatest sufferers.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 8.

During the week ending Saturday, June 28, there were 103 deaths from choleraic diseases, and during the week ending July 5 there were 97 deaths of the same nature, showing a decrease of 6 deaths.

From the Paducah Kentuckian, July 8.

The City Sexton has made out his report for three months ending June 30. The total number of deaths in that time was 104. The number from cholera foot up 53—all in the month of June.

The officers of the steamer James Fisk, Jr., report the cholera as having broken out in Cairo. On Friday there were four or five deaths, and the people were considerably alarmed.

A Vincennes paper says: "The terrible scourge is making its inroads at Evansville. We are informed by an employe of the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad that five deaths have already occurred in one boarding-house in that place."

From the Hickman (Ky.) Courier.

The hands on the Mississippi Central Road, opposite Cairo, are reported dying like sheep from something like cholera.

Birmingham, Ala. (July 3), Dispatch to the Atlanta Herald.

The cholera is very bad here, and the cases are generally quick and fatal.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DISCORD AMONG THE TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—President Grant is expected here on Thursday. Among the affairs that will engage his attention is the condition of the Republican party in Texas. There is a large delegation of politicians from that State now here, and it was their intention to proceed to Long Branch and besiege the President, but they will now await his arrival. The position of affairs appears to be about this: Gov. Davis is a candidate for re-election. He is strongly opposed by nearly all the Federal office-holders in the State. They are in favor of the nomination of Gov. Throckmorton. They allege that Davis is so unpopular that, even should he be nominated, he would be defeated, and that his nomination would endanger the success of the general ticket. Davis is alleged to be here for the purpose of getting the President to remove the Federal officials who are opposing him. In consideration of this, he will release the Indian Chiefs Satanta and Big Tree, now held for murder in Texas. As might be expected, the officials are on hand to tell their story, and, if possible, to prevent the President from removing them. The President has in timated his willingness to hear all parties concerned.

COIN TRANSFER.

A transfer of several million dollars in coin from San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury at New York has been decided upon by the Department here, and the purpose of having the treasure brought East. All Government employes who have been selected from several hundred who want to go, will in a few days be sent to San Francisco in a special car, chartered for the purpose of conveying them hence and return. The usual mode of transferring coin to the East is through the Bank of California by telegraphic order on New York. By these means no risk of loss by robbing is run by having it transported by railroad. There is not only danger of loss outright, but it is alleged that the Government expends as much, if not more, money in mileage, expenses, &c., for the excursion of these civil service clerical guardians than by paying the commission charged the bank for transferring the gold in the manner before mentioned.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

A question has arisen in regard to the meaning of the term "new service" in the law relating to bids for the transportation of mails, upon which an opinion from the Attorney General has been requested, in order that the matter may be finally settled, and also for the guidance of the Post-Office Department in making up its advertisements for bids for carrying the mails in the Western States and the Territories for four years from next spring, when contracts therefor will be made. The act referred to requires bidders upon mail routes where the annual compensation exceeds $5,000 to accompany their bids with certified checks or drafts payable to the order of the Postmaster-General upon some solvent National Bank, which checks or drafts shall not be less than 5 per centum of the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid was made, and, in case of new service, not less than 5 per cent of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid, if the bid exceed $5,000 per annum. In case of failure on the part of the successful bidder to execute his contract, the amount deposited by him, as previously provided for, is to be forthwith paid into the Treasury for the use of the Post-Office Department; but if the contract shall be duly executed, and the service entered upon as agreed, the drafts or checks deposited shall be returned to the bidder. The Department holds that the term "new service" is applicable only to the routes where service is no service at all, but somebody has raised the point that the term applies both to routes on which there is no service at all and to those on which service is extended, which latter construction, if correct, would have the effect of largely increasing the red-tape business of the Department, if nothing more undesirable.

BUTLER'S AMBITION.

Ben Butler is here roaming through the departments looking after the interests of his constituents, as he says, "taking care of his friends and punishing his enemies." He appears quite confident of securing the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and asserts that the opposition to him is of an insignificant character. Despite the statement to the contrary, it is generally conceded in official circles that Butler has the Administration with him in this contest.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President is not expected here before next week, he having stated to a friend at Long Branch, on Monday, that no business of importance now required his attention at Washington.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The *Republican* this morning states authoritatively that the recent special dispatch to a Chicago paper that the Administration does not desire the success of Gen. Butler in Massachusetts, in the Governorship contest, is untrue in every particular.

NEW COIN.

The dies for the new trade dollar will be completed this week, and work of coinage will be immediately commenced. There is a great demand for this coin from merchants engaged in the Asiatic trade.

DES MOINES.

Howard Sez a Murderer—The Yard Case—Is Not a Candidate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 8.—Gov. Carpenter to-day issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of John Hunter in this city on the 23d of May last. The preliminary examination in the Yard-Nelson murder case closed to-day. The prisoners' counsel objected to their testifying on any portion of the case previous to the murder. Yard testified that his wife did not shoot Jones, and here the defense rested. Mrs. Yard was discharged and Yard is held to answer the charge of willful murder, with his bail fixed at $6,000, which will be paid in a few days. Murder was not a bailable offense in Iowa until the abolishment of capital punishment. That law made all criminal offenses ballable. To correct this the new code, which takes effect Sept. 1, provides that in capital offenses bail shall not be taken.

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On the evening of the 4th inst. a Mr. Buck, living near Henry's Mills, Bremer County, Iowa, became intoxicated. While driving home at dusk, with his wife, three little girls, and a son in his wagon, he was driving at a breakneck speed, and, when near Nashua, ran the wagon into a ditch, throwing the boy out. His head striking a rock, his skull was broken, killing him instantly. The shock sobered the father sufficiently for him to realize what he had done, and he seemed to be suddenly seized with a frenzy almost uncontrollable, and had to be forced into the wagon and placed by the side of the lifeless body of his boy, and there held during the continuance of their journey home.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

CHICAGO VS. AMERICAN GIRL.

There was some talk yesterday of a match race having been made between American Girl and Chicago, but none of the horsemen seem to be overburdened with information pertaining to it. Mr. Graves, the owner of Chicago, says it has been arranged by himself and Mr. Lowell, and will be trotted at Dexter Park as soon as both horses fill engagements at Joliet and Beloit. Where is the money that is to be trotted for? Is it up? and, if so, in whose hands does it repose? The people want to know something definite about the nauseous before they pay at the gate. "Business" races are becoming more and more attenuated every day.

TREES ADMISSION TO RACES.

The following article, taken from the editorial page of the New York *World*, merits the attention of those who are interested in the management of race meetings in Chicago. It presents a cheerful picture to the mind's eye:

"On the Fourth the Monmouth Park Association instituted a turf reform, which is destined to become general before many years through the whole country. From away back in the olden time English races, with but few exceptions, have been run free to the public, the revenues received from seats in the stands and for refreshment privileges being the sources from which the expenses of the meeting have been defrayed. This method has been adopted by the Monmouth Park Association, and, although it may not have paid as well as the Longfellow-Bassett day did a year ago, it certainly did pay. The stand and quarter-stretch were crowded, while the inner field presented a scene the equal of which has not been displayed since the great races on Long Island thirty years ago, when Boston and Fashion were in their prime. Thousands of well-dressed men and women and not a few children were there, and seemed to enjoy the sport. The track from the three-quarter pole to the stand, and from the club-house to the quarter pole, was one dense crowd of country vehicles, not a few being four-horse farm-wagons, converted, with the aid of some plunking, carpet, and bed-quilts, into very respectable-looking and certainly very commodious equipages. The buxom wives and daughters of Monmouth County brought their lunch-baskets with them, and made the day a genuine holiday.

"No doubt the example set by the Monmouth Park Association will be followed by the Saratoga, and, within a year or two, by the American Jockey Club. The latter probably would favor that their club-house should not be invaded. But a few conspicuous signs, and the services of a dozen good policemen, would keep the masses from intruding. Then the field parallel with the home-stretch, and the hill just beyond the stand, and what is now the grove near the stables, might be made fairly alive with people from New York and vicinity, who would thereby be induced to a day's recreation, and at the same time to enjoy the exciting pleasures of the turf."

JOLIET RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 8.—The second annual meeting of the Joliet Trotting Association commenced to-day. The first trot this afternoon was for three-minute horses, best three in five, for a purse of $1,200. There were five entries, Maggie Mitchell, Gen. Grant, Fox, Gray Eddie, and S. W. Cooper. Grant took the pole and won the first heat in 2:42, Gray Eddie coming in second and Cooper distanced. The second heat was won by Grant in 2:40½, Eddie coming in second. The third heat was won by Gray Eddie in 2:40. Grant coming second. The fourth heat was taken by Grant in 2:44, Eddie coming second.

The second race, for a purse of $1,200, was for 2:27 horses, best three in five, Logan, John, Ripon Boy, and John H. being entered. The two first heats were won by Ripon Boy; time, 2:30 and 2:30½. The third heat was taken by Logan in 2:31, and the fourth heat by Ripon Boy in 2:28.

The last race was a half-mile dash, purse $100. The entries were Melrose, Borrel Filly, Sawana, Udall, Kitty O'Neal, Altoona, and Wild Rose. Borrel Filly won in 49½.

The attendance has been good during the day.

American Girl arrived this afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT RACES.

BELOIT, Wis., July 8.—The trotting race here this afternoon, between Roderick (formerly Honest Abe), Capt. Jenks, and Maggie G., was won by Roderick in three straight heats. Time—2:43; 2:41; 2:44.

The second race, a sweepstakes, for $100, was won by Gipp, owned by L. H. Parker, of Beloit.

NEW JERSEY RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 8.—First Race—Hopeful stakes, $500 added to sweepstakes, $50 each, for 2-year-olds, the second to receive $100, and the third $50, half-mile. There were twenty-four entries, and eleven started: Theodora, Beatrice, Persimmon, Erastus Corning, Visigoth, Regardless, Coffee (brown filly), Aaron Pennington, Morris' black colt Vandalite, and Petty. The race was won by Beatrice in 52 seconds; Regardless second.

Second Race—For a purse of $900, all ages; $750 to the first, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third horse; two-mile heats. There were four entries. The first and second heats were won by Katy Pease in 3:44 and 3:45; Stockwood second in both heats. The other entries were John Merriman and Eolus.

The third race was for the Monmouth cup, value $1,500, added to the sweepstakes, $50 each, with a second of $300, and the third $150 out of the stakes; two and a half miles. Five horses started, viz.: Preakness, Business, Survivor, Wanderer, and Hubbard. The race was won by Wanderer, in 4:34½; Preakness second, Hubbard third. Before starting the pools sold: Wanderer, $2,000; Preakness, $1,900; Hubbard, $385; Survivor, $300; Business, $35.

BOARD OF APPEALS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The second annual meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association was held to-day.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, July 8.—Bogardus, of Chicago, and Cook, of this city, will have a pigeon-shooting to-morrow morning for $250 a side.—Bogardus to give Cook ten dead birds out of fifty.

MURDERS.

Taking of Life at Washington, Philadelphia, Boston—A Man Kills His Wife and Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Andrew Stewart and Tom Anderson had a fight last night. The friends of the latter interfered, and were beating Stewart, when he drew a revolver and fired, killing William Tyler. All were colored.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Durham Wilson fatally shot David Brown this morning. Both were colored. Wilson escaped. Jealousy was the cause.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Durham Wilson, who killed David Brown last night, has been arrested at North Penn Village, in a house adjacent to where he lived.

BOSTON, July 8.—This afternoon, Michael Desmond shot his wife dead, and then himself. The parties had been living on Tufts street, but on Saturday Desmond drove his wife and her two children by a former husband into the street. The wife and children subsequently found lodgings in Second street, South Boston, where Desmond followed, and where the tragedy took place.

NEW YORK, July 8.—James Donnelly has been arrested at Tarrytown, on the charge of causing the death of his wife by brutally beating her. Two step-children are the chief witnesses against Donnelly.

John Badedin, while at work yesterday, in Newark, N. J., struck John Gustausson, a fellow-laborer, with an ax, inflicting a fatal wound. Badedin says that "God told him to kill the devil, and he thought Gustausson was Satan."

John G. Schuman, of No. 49 Greenwich street, was arrested this morning for the attempted murder of his wife. He was found sitting at a table with a revolver before him, and his wife in the next room shot through the mouth, the bullet lodging in her neck. It is believed that there was an arrangement between Schuman and his wife that the former should shoot the latter and then himself.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to-day that Mary McCabe was killed by her husband and son. Both were sent to the Tombs.

Telegraphic Brevities.

At Lansing, Iowa, while the 12-year old son of Mr. Frayer was running down hill, toward the town, he fell down, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

John F. Hulseman, who was brought to Philadelphia from St. Louis to stand his trial for forging the name of his father-in-law to a promissory note, escaped from one of the court officers last night.

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EDUCATIONAL.

State Principals' Association in Session at Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 8.—The meeting of the State Principals' Association at the Opera-House, in this city, was attended by about 120 principals and a respectable number of visitors and spectators. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Bellwood, of Princeton. The Rev. Mr. Cleghorn, of Ottawa, offered prayer. A. H. White, of Peoria, read an essay on Departmental Instruction, in which the subject was presented in an able manner, and all the advantages of the proposed reform fully set forth. This was followed by a debate, in which Messrs. Powell, of Aurora, Gove, of Normal, Wells, of Ogle County, Piper and Crosby, of Iowa, and others took part.

Dr. Willard, of Chicago, delivered a very excellent oral address on "The Best Method of Teaching History," and was listened to with deep attention.

In the evening, Mr. Culler, of Ottawa, read an address of welcome, and was responded to by President Bellwood, who afterwards read a paper on "Schools and Teachers." It was full of good suggestions, and altogether an able, practical view of this subject.

A much larger attendance is expected to-morrow.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 8, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
6:53 p. m.	30.04	69	N., brisk.	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.05	68	N., brisk.	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.06	68	N., brisk.	Fair.
8:53 p. m.	30.05	67	N., fresh.	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.07	69	N. W., gentle.	Fair.
10:15 p. m.	30.07	69	N. W., light.	Fair.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

MONDAY, July 8, 1873—10:15 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.90	58	Calm.	.15	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.01	66	S., fresh.	.18	Fair.
Cairo	30.01	73	N.E., gentle.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.10	52	Calm.		Fair.
Chicago	30.07	66	N., light.		Fair.
Cincinnati	29.98	74	Calm.	.20	Fair.
Cleveland	30.02	67	N., fresh.	.60	Fair.
Davenport	30.07	67	N., fresh.		Fair.
Denver	30.12	61	N., fresh.		Fair.
Detroit	30.03	61	E., brisk.		Fair.
Duluth	29.86	61	Calm.		Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.04	57	S. W., gentle.		Fair.
Fort Garry	30.11	54	Calm.		Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.01	69	E., gentle.		Fair.
Milwaukee	30.10	69	N. W., light.	.02	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.90	73	S., fresh.		Thunder'g.
St. Paul	30.01	58	N. W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Toledo	29.96	68	N. E., fresh.		Fair.
LaCrosse	29.96	66	S., light.		Cloudy.
Yankton	29.94	66	N. E., gentle.	.24	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—On Wednesday, for the Gulf States, southwest and northwest winds with a local rainfall on the eastern Gulf and Florida coasts. For the South Atlantic States, southwest winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, followed in the afternoon by northwest winds and clearing weather. For the Middle States, continued rain during Tuesday night, followed by northwest winds and clearing weather on Wednesday. For New England southwest winds, backing to northeast, with threatening weather and occasional rain. For the Lower Lakes, northerly winds and partly clouded weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, northeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather with falling barometer and possibly occasional rain.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily reports of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 9 p. m., July 8, 1873.

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	27 ft. 8 in.	1 ft.	
Cincinnati	19 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 5 in.	
Davenport	10 ft. 3 in.	2 in.	
Keokuk	10 ft. 3 in.		
Louisville	7 ft. 6 in.	4 in.	
Memphis	20 ft. 10 in.	1 in.	
Nashville	9 ft. 3 in.		3 ft.
New Orleans	7 ft. 6 in.	1 in.	
Omaha	14 ft. 0 in.		1 ft.
Shreveport	20 ft. 5 in.		
St. Louis	24 ft. 7 in.		2 ft.
St. Paul	8 ft. 7 in.		3 in.
Vicksburg	39 ft. 3 in.		6 in.
Yankton	13 ft. 1 in.		

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

NEW YORK.

Walworth to Go to Sing Sing To-Day—Pacific Steamship Investigation—Comptroller Green's Troubles—Miscellaneous News Items.

NEW YORK, July 8.—By direction of the Sheriff, young Walworth has been removed from his quarters in the Tombs hitherto occupied by him, to a cell in "Murderer's Row." It is said that when the friends of Walworth learned of this action, they were very much annoyed. Yesterday a deputation, including Mrs. Walworth, Gen. Hardin, and Thurlow Weed, waited upon Sheriff Brennan to ascertain if it was not possible to place Walworth in some other cell, not in the neighborhood of convicted felons. The Sheriff informed the deputation that he had only a few hours before visited Walworth, who had said to him: "I like my new cell much better than I calculated. I don't care to be moved from here." The deputation also urged the Sheriff to keep Walworth in the Tombs, as long as he could, but the Sheriff expressed his determination to send him to Sing Sing Prison to-morrow.

Young Walworth will leave the Tombs prison to-morrow for Sing Sing. His mother called to see him to-day, and at the parting was considerably affected.

Aaron Freeman, a stockholder in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, demands that the present Board unite with him in a suit against A. B. Stockwell, late President, to recover the value of securities belonging to the Company, which he alleges were diverted from their proper use. The matter was referred to the counsel of the Company.

Patrick McMullen, an employe of the late Bureau of Elections, obtained a peremptory mandamus from Judge Lawrence in the Court of Common Pleas, returnable before Judge Van Brunt, compelling the Board of Estimate and Appointment to make an appropriation to cover the expenses of that Bureau from December, 1871, to September, 1872, and thus deprive the Comptroller of his standing excuse for the nonpayment of legal claims for services rendered. On return day, instead of making a return that they had obeyed the writ, the Board presented a number of excuses why it should not be complied with. These excuses Judge VanBrunt has overruled, and to-day, in an elaborate opinion, orders the Board to show cause on the 14th instant why they should not be sent to Ludlow street Jail for contempt.

Justice Daniels has required Comptroller Green to show cause in the Supreme Court to-morrow why he does not pay the claims of the Supervisors for May and June.

Patrick Halleck, who robbed the jewelry store of Charles H. Phelps, and feloniously assaulted the latter, was sentenced to State's Prison five years.

Gov. Dix has vetoed the bill providing for the construction of a railroad in Wall street.

Jeff Davis is still here, and don't contemplate leaving at present.

Alfred E. Lagrave, who was extradited from France for burglary, but on landing here was arrested on civil suits, was to-day discharged from civil arrest by Judge Fowler, who directed the Sheriff to hold Lagrave subject to an indictment for burglary.

Fire.

GENESEO, Ill., July 8.—The fine dwelling of Mrs. Morrow, on Centre street, was totally destroyed by fire last night, under circumstances denoting incendiarism. There was a circus in town, and the opinion of citizens is that the fire was set in order to give an opportunity for burglary in other parts of the city. The only insurance was a small policy of $600 in the Ætna Insurance Company, and that is all that is left of the worldly effects of a worthy widow.

KIDNAPPING.

Lord Gordon, of New York Notoriety, Achieves a Sensation in the Neighborhood of Pembina—Prominent Minnesotans in Trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.—Lord Gordon, who was lately robbed of $41,000 in bonds, supposed by detectives to lure him over the border, was seized on Thursday, near Fort Garry, by two officers from Minneapolis and brought to disputed territory near Pembina, where he was rescued, and the officers arrested by a squad of troops from Fort Daffield. It is said Gordon was made drunk and gagged by his captors. The Manitoban authorities also arrested as accessories to the kidnapping Mr. Bentley, a merchant at Fort Garry, J. C. Burbank, President of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and George N. Merriam and Lorin Fletcher, of Minneapolis. The three last named were at Fort Garry on business, owning mills and fine lands in the Red River Valley. Subsequent reports say Mr. Burbank has escaped to this side of the line. George A. Brackett, Mayor of Minneapolis, accompanied by the Hons. E. M. Wilson, Wm. Lochran, and C. M. Loring, went by special train on Saturday evening to tender bail, and carrying warrants and documents to secure the body of Gordon.

Dispatches of last evening say Mayor Brackett and his lawyers would be arrested on their arrival to-day by the Manitobans. They arrived there at 4 this morning. The plan for Gordon's arrest was laid at Minneapolis, where Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, and representatives of the estate of Horace F. Clark have been for some time. Roberts and Clark gave bonds, $27,000, for Gordon's reappearance in the suits with Jay Gould. Gordon is also wanted by New York parties on other accounts.

RELIGIOUS.

Hebrew Conference at Cincinnati—First Day's Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The representatives of about fifteen Hebrew congregations of the West and Southwest met in conference here this forenoon. Morris Loth, of this city, was elected Permanent Chairman. Vice-Presidents—Henry Adler, Cincinnati; N. Bloom, Louisville; L. Silverman, Chicago; D. Mayer, Charlestown, W. Va.; H. E. Sterne, Peru, Ind. Secretaries—L. Levy, Cincinnati; L. M. Dembetz, Louisville, & M. Loth, in taking the chair, said that the object of this Convention was to form a union of all the Hebrew congregations under whose auspices it is contemplated establishing a Hebrew Theological Institution. He earnestly plead that the Ten Commandments should be upheld with the same reverence and high esteem as of olden time, and sustained that, to teach it to the rising generation, to impress them upon their minds, and enforce them on their hearts, teachers and ministers were needed who are conversant with the language of the land; and, to educate such teachers, he believed a Hebrew Theological Institution was essential. The address was well received.

The Committee of the forenoon was spent in appointing committees and getting ready for work. A resolution to form a union of congregations was unanimously passed.

In the afternoon letters were read from various congregations West and South not able to send delegates, but favoring the union.

A resolution limiting the union to founding a seminary, and disavowing its purpose to establish a creed, excited opposition, and was indefinitely postponed.

Another resolution declaring the union to be for the better discharge of the duty of Hebrews to humanity had the same effect, and was laid over till to-morrow.

One delegate is allowed for every fifty members of a congregation. Two hundred delegates are present. A ride in the suburbs and a supper in the park is the programme for to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 8.—The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the International Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces assembles in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Convention will continue four or five days, and between 500 and 600 delegates are expected to be present. Already a large number have arrived, and as fast as they report at the Association Hall are assigned quarters in private families about the city.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Rebuilding the Railway Shops at Aurora—The Erie Election—Other Intelligence.

AURORA, Ill., July 8.—A. Walbaum & Co., contractors for the rebuilding of the railroad shops at Aurora, commenced their labor yesterday upon the new shops with 60 men. To-day they have 100, and to-morrow they expect to have 200 in employ on the work of rebuilding, which number they will keep in continual employ until the works are completed. The buildings to be immediately erected are: The blacksmith-shop, 80x200 feet in size on the ground; passenger-car shop, 80x210 feet; freight-car shop, 80x210; and woodwork-machine shop, 80x300. The material that will enter into the construction of these buildings will consist entirely of stone, brick, iron, and slate, except the window-frames, the intention being to make them absolutely fire-proof.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The annual statement of the Erie Railway Company shows the funded debt to be $40,040,150; capital stock, same as last year; present floating debt, $1,700,000; reduction since last July, $4,750,000. A full report of the affairs of the Company, including the earnings for the first six months of the present year, is deferred until the end of August next.

The annual election of Directors of the Erie Railroad began at 10 o'clock this morning. The polls closed at 12. About $50,000,000 of stock, in the Bischoffsheim interest, was voted on for the following ticket, which, it was believed, will be elected: Samuel D. Babcock, George H. Brown, Herman R. Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, W. Butler Duncan, Giles Hotchkiss, William T. Hart, Adrian Iselin, Jud Taylor Johnson, Henry L. Lansing, Edwin D. Morgan, Cortland Parker, E. Homer Ramsdell, Lucius Robinson, Frederick Shuckardt, William M. Shippen, Peter H. Watson. All except the following five are on the present Directory: George H. Brown, President of the New York, Boston & Montreal Railway; Giles Hotchkiss, ex-member of Congress, Binghamton; William T. Hart, President of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad; Adrian Iselin, Swiss banker, and Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, ex-Comptroller of the State. No dividends were declared.

Railroad Accidents.

DES MOINES, July 8.—A collision between two freight trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad took place near this city last night. The pilots were knocked off the opposing engines, and one car was wrecked.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 8.—The mail train on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad ran into a freight train on a side track just above Vincennes last night, breaking up several freight cars and the locomotive of the mail train. No one was seriously hurt.

DES MOINES, July 8.—W. Wells, editor of the Creston (Iowa) *Independent*, was killed on Thursday last, by being run over by a switch engine.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The steamships City of Antwerp, Assyria, and Rhein, from New York, and the Moravian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Arrived, steamships Pembroke, from Cardiff, Greece, City of London, Minnesota, and Samaria, from Liverpool.

Burned to Death.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—A daughter of Capt. Edward A. Cole, aged 7, was severely if not fatally burned this morning by a musquito net catching fire. Her father was severely burned in attempting to save his child.

Railroad Conductors Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has caused the arrest of four conductors on the Philadelphia and New York Division, and also a gate-keeper at Jersey City Ferry, for swindling the Company in some way in coupon tickets. The peculations are said to have been going on for a long time.

Violating the Revenue Law.

BELFAST, Me., July 8.—Barnabus M. Roberts, Collector of Belfast, was to-day arrested by United States Marshal Marble, on a warrant for violation of the revenue laws, by engaging in trade. He will be examined before Commissioner Clifford, at Portland.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Half a Mile of Railroad Track Drops Into the Missouri River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 8.—A half mile of the Missouri Pacific Railroad track near Kickapoo Station dropped into the Missouri River this evening. It sank out of sight in the flooded stream in one lurch, and without any warning. It seems that the river undermined the track without the knowledge of railroad men. The water where the track was situated is now 40 feet deep.